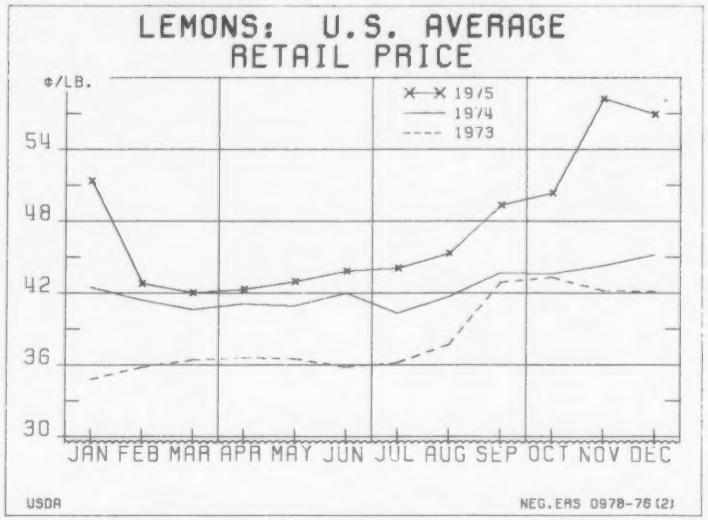
TFS-198

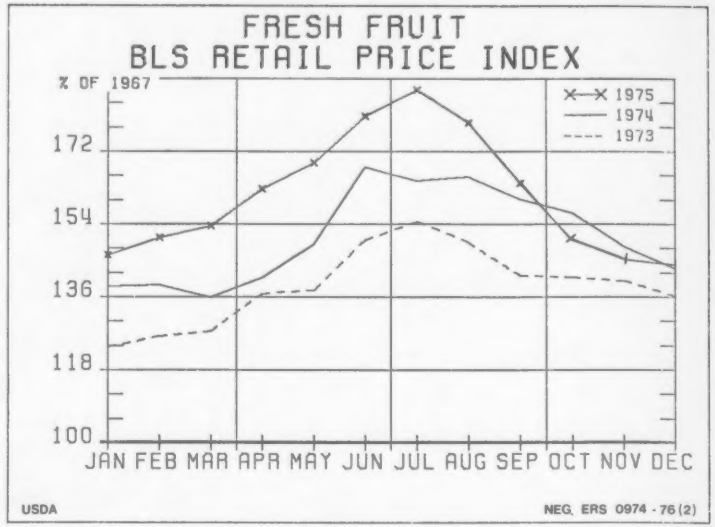
MARCH 1976

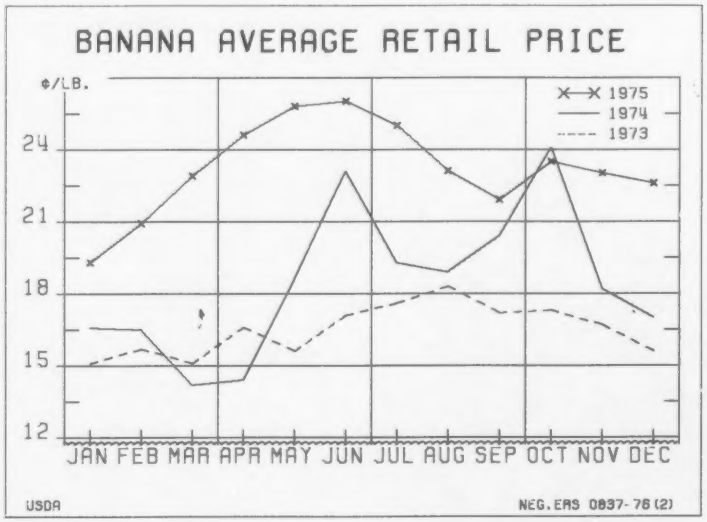
FRUIT Situation

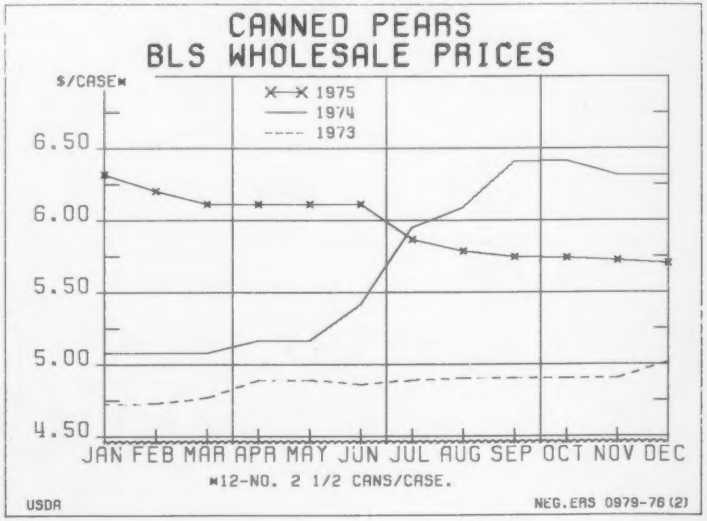
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE


LEMONS: U.S. AVERAGE
RETAIL PRICE
¢/LB.
1975
1974
1973
54
48
42
36
30
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC
USDA
NEG. ERS 0978-76 (2)


FRESH FRUIT
BLS RETAIL PRICE INDEX
% OF 1967
1975
1974
1973
172
154
136
118
100
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC
USDA
NEG. ERS 0974 - 76 (2)


BANANA AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE
¢/LB.
1975
1974
1973
24
21
18
15
12
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC
USDA
NEG. ERS 0837-76 (2)


CANNED PEARS
BLS WHOLESALE PRICES
$/CASE*
1975
1974
1973
6.50
6.00
5.50
5.00
4.50
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC
*12-NO. 2 1/2 CANS/CASE.
USDA
NEG. ERS 0979-76 (2)

THE FRUIT SITUATION

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Approved by
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February 25, 1976

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SUMMARY

Generally Larger Fruit Supplies Squeeze Seasonal Price Increases

Grower and retail fruit prices are expected to advance seasonally during the first half of 1976, although they are likely to average slightly below a year earlier. Large fresh and processed fruit supplies generally continue to dominate the 1975/76 marketing season. February 1 prospects point to a citrus crop nearly as large as the record 1974/75 season. Oranges and lemons account for the decline; while grapefruit production is record high. Yearend stocks of many processed noncitrus products, particularly canned fruit, were more than ample for market needs. February 1 cold storage holdings of apples and pears were also well above a year earlier.

Per capita consumption of fruit in 1975 increased about 5 percent from 1974. Substantial increases in frozen fruits and juices resulted in a 6-percent rise in per capita use of processed items. Consumption of fresh fruit rose 4 percent in 1975, following a sharp increase in 1974, with oranges, apples, pears, and peaches showing the largest gains. Looking ahead, total fruit consumption may rise slightly during 1976.

The index of prices received by growers for fresh and processed fruit has been declining seasonally since last September. In January 1976 the index stood 5 percent below the same month a year earlier as lower prices for most noncitrus fruit for processing more than offset higher prices for most fresh fruits. The index is expected to advance seasonally during the first half of 1976, but still will likely average slightly below year-earlier levels.

The retail price index for fresh fruit, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), has declined since the record high last July. The drop reflects the seasonal increase in supplies of fresh apples and citrus. January prices averaged slightly below year-earlier levels. As supplies of fresh fruit decline seasonally, prices are likely to advance during the first half of 1976, and will probably average slightly below the comparable 1975 period.

U.S. orange crop prospects on February 1 totaled nearly 231 million boxes (10 million tons), slightly below last season but 7 percent above 1973/74. Smaller crops were expected in all pro-

ducing areas except Texas. Although fresh orange movement is running behind last season's pace, processing use is substantially larger than a year ago, particularly for frozen concentrated and chilled orange juice in Florida. January on-tree grower returns for all U.S. oranges averaged 42 percent above a year earlier, reflecting a smaller crop and good processor demand. With a 7 percent smaller U.S. Valencia crop in prospect, which will be marketed during the late winter and spring, orange prices are expected to remain above year-earlier levels through the spring.

Indicated U.S. grapefruit production is a record large 70 million boxes (2.9 million tons), due mainly to substantial increases in Florida and Texas. The movement of fresh grapefruit into domestic marketing channels through mid-February was moderately ahead of last season. Deliveries to processing plants were near last year's level, but exports of fresh fruit have shown a strong gain from last season. On-tree returns to growers for all U.S. grapefruit in January were substantially below year-earlier levels. In view of the considerably larger crop remaining for harvest, prices are expected to remain below last year's levels.

February 1 prospects pointed to lemon supplies about 35 percent below the 1974/75 record crop, but moderately above 1973/74. Total shipments of fresh lemons through mid-February were sharply below last season, due to a drop in exports. Movement of lemons for processing use was only one-third of last season's quantity. Grower returns for fresh and processed lemons have averaged sharply above last year's low levels and should continue so during the balance of the season because of substantially smaller remaining supplies.

Storage stocks of fresh apples were a fourth above a year ago, reflecting the record large harvest last fall. Average U.S. grower prices for fresh apples have been well below year-earlier levels all season and likely will remain lower for the remainder of this season.

Supplies of canned noncitrus fruit on January 1 totaled substantially above last season, reflecting the larger carryover last summer and moderately lower movement. Although output was larger, remaining supplies of dried prunes and raisins (allocated to the domestic market) are down moderately because of good movement to date. February 1 stocks were also lower for many frozen fruit and berries—especially strawberries, apples, peaches, and blueberries.

In response to larger supplies, wholesale prices for most canned noncitrus have declined since last spring and in January 1976, the BLS wholesale price index of canned fruit was 4 percent below the high levels of a year earlier. Prices are not expected to advance, and could decline further for some items if movement does not improve.

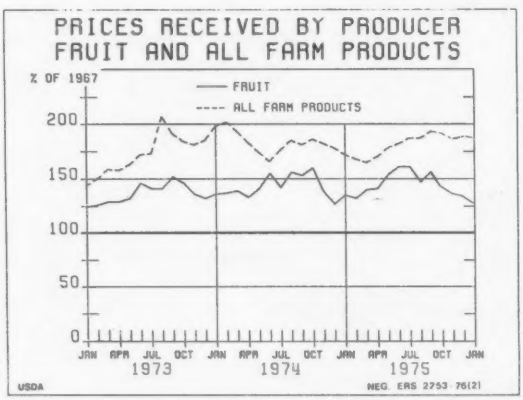
In January the wholesale price index for dried fruit was moderately lower than a year earlier, even though it has been advancing slightly in recent months. Wholesale prices of frozen fruit and juices have remained materially above year-earlier levels, and will likely remain firm through the winter and early spring because of moderately smaller stocks.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

GENERAL PRICE OUTLOOK

Demand for fruit continued to improve during 1975 and preliminary estimates indicate total U.S. per capita fruit consumption rose about 5 percent from 1974. Led by frozen fruits and juices, per capita use of processed items rose about 6 percent after dropping in 1974. Following a sharp increase in 1974, consumption of fresh fruit rose another 4 percent in 1975, with oranges, apples, pears, and peaches registering increases.

With the seasonal increase in fruit supplies, the index of prices received by growers for fresh and processed fruit has declined since last September. In January 1976, prices averaged almost 5 percent below the same month a year earlier. Grower prices for most fresh fruit—including lemons, oranges, pears, and tangerines—were reported above year-earlier levels, but lower prices for such noncitrus fruit for processing as apples, pears, and strawberries pulled down the January 1976 grower price index.



Grower prices for some fresh fruit are expected to advance seasonally during the first half of 1976 to levels above a year ago. But with lower prices for processing noncitrus, the index of prices received by growers for fresh and processed fruit during the first half of 1976 is likely to average slightly below year-earlier levels.

Table 1—Index of quarterly prices received by growers for fresh and processed fruit

Year	(1967=100)			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1972	106	114	119	120
1973	126	136	145	138
1974	138	143	150	142
1975	136	152	156	140
1976[1]	133	144		

[1] Estimate.

Retail fresh fruit prices as reported by BLS has declined seasonally since their record high average of 187.1 (1967=100) last July. The January BLS index was slightly below year-earlier levels. As supplies of remaining fresh fruit decline seasonally, the index for fresh fruit is likely to advance during the first half of 1976, but is likely to average slightly below the comparable 1975 period.

In response to larger supplies, wholesale prices of most processed fruit items have weakened. The BLS wholesale price index for canned fruit has steadily declined since last spring and in January was 4 percent below the high levels of the preceding year. Available data for some leading items indicate that January 1 canner stocks were sharply above a year ago because of larger supplies and moderately slower movements. Thus, prices could continue to decrease for some items if movement does not improve. Wholesale prices of canned fruit juice have also weakened, and the January index was slightly below the high levels of a year ago.

Table 2—Quarterly retail price indexes for fresh fruits

Year	(1967=100)			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1972	114	124	134	123
1973	126	142	148	139
1974	138	153	164	149
1975	150	171	177	147
1976[1]	152	163		

[1] Estimated.

A wholesale price index moderately lower than a year ago was also recorded in January for dried and dehydrated fruit, but the frozen fruit and juice price index has still remained materially above year-earlier levels. With cold storage holdings moderately smaller than a year ago, wholesale prices of frozen fruit will remain firm through the winter.

Despite the decline in wholesale prices, the retail price index for processed fruit during the second half of 1975 was relatively stable reflecting higher costs of marketing and increased per capita use, but is still moderately above a year ago. As the economic recovery continues in the months ahead, demand for processed fruit items could strengthen, which combined with the higher cost of marketing, could cause retail prices of processed fruit to remain relatively high during the first half of 1976.

FRESH CITRUS

As of February 1, prospects pointed to a citrus crop of 14.3 million tons, slightly below the record 1974/75 season but 7 percent above 1973/74. Oranges and lemons accounted for the decrease; production of grapefruit is record high.

The subfreezing temperatures in California during December 31-January 3 are not expected to reduce the quantity of oranges; however, the February estimate for lemon output was down slightly from January 1 prospects.

Oranges

Crop Down Slightly

The U.S. orange crop was forecast at 230.7 million boxes (10 million tons), slightly below last season but moderately above 1973/74. Smaller output was estimated for all producing areas except Texas. Production of early, midseason, and Navel varieties accounted for 56 percent of the crop, up slightly from a year ago. The later Valencia crop was estimated 7 percent less than last season.

In Florida, prospects continued to indicate a crop of 172 million boxes, nearly as large as last season but 4 percent above 1973/74. Early and midseason oranges, at 98 million boxes, were slightly above last season and harvest was nearly 70 percent complete by February 1. The Valencia orange crop in Florida is 4 percent below last season and will be marketed during late winter and spring.

The California forecast, at 49 million boxes, was 11 percent below last season with both Navel and

Table 3—Citrus fruit: Production, 1973/74, 1974/75, and indicated 1975/76[1]

Crop and State	Boxes			Ton equivalent		
	Utilized		1975/76	Utilized		1975/75
	1973/74	1974/75		1973/74	1974/75	
	1,000 boxes[2]	*1,000 boxes*[2]	*1,000 boxes*[2]	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*
Oranges:						
Early, Midseason and Navel varieties[3]:						
California	21,900	28,000	26,000	821	1,050	975
Florida	92,100	96,600	98,000	4,145	4,347	4,410
Texas	4,200	2,930	3,800	179	125	162
Arizona	450	920	750	17	35	28
Total	118,650	128,450	128,550	5,162	5,557	5,575
Valencias:						
California	18,500	27,100	23,000	694	1,016	863
Florida	73,700	76,700	74,000	3,317	3,452	3,330
Texas	2,400	1,610	2,000	102	68	85
Arizona	2,960	4,050	3,100	111	152	116
Total	97,560	109,460	102,100	4,224	4,688	4,394
All Oranges:						
California	40,400	55,100	49,000	1,515	2,066	1,838
Florida	165,800	173,300	172,000	7,462	7,799	7,740
Texas	6,600	4,540	5,800	281	193	247
Arizona	3,410	4,970	3,850	128	187	144
Total oranges	216,210	237,910	230,650	9,386	10,245	9,969
Grapefruit:						
Florida all	48,100	44,600	50,000	2,045	1,896	2,126
Seedless	38,100	37,400	41,000	1,620	1,590	1,743
Pink	12,200	11,500	13,000	519	489	553
White	25,900	25,900	28,000	1,101	1,101	1,190
Other	10,000	7,200	9,000	425	306	383
Texas	10,700	7,300	11,000	428	292	440
Arizona	2,050	2,770	3,100	66	89	99
California	4,650	6,700	5,700	153	219	186
Desert Valleys	2,360	3,750	3,200	76	120	102
Other areas	2,290	2,950	2,500	77	99	84
Total grapefruit	65,500	61,370	69,800	2,692	2.496	2,851
Lemons:						
California	14,900	22,200	17,000	566	844	646
Arizona	2,900	7,200	2,300	110	274	87
Total lemons	17,800	29,400	19,300	676	1,118	733
Limes:						
Florida	1,050	1,100	1,100	42	44	44
Tangelos[4]:						
Florida	3,700	4,700	5,500	167	212	248
Tangerines:						
Florida	2,800	3,100	3,400	133	147	162
Arizona	680	610	650	26	23	24
California	1,360	1,540	1,500	51	58	56
Total tangerines	4,840	5,250	5,550	210	228	242
Temples:						
Florida	5,300	5,300	5,500	239	239	248
Total	314,400	345,030	337,400	13,412	14,582	14,335

[1] The crop year with bloom of the first year and ends with completion of harvest the following year. [2] Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows: Oranges-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida, 90 lbs., Texas, 85 lbs.; Grapefruit-California, Desert Valleys, and Arizona. 64 lbs.; other California areas, 67 lbs.; Florida, 85 lbs. and Texas, 80 lbs.; Lemons, 76 lbs.; Limes-80 lbs.; Tangelos-90 lbs.; Tangerines-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida, 95 lbs.; and Temples-90 lbs.; [3] Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas, including small quantities of tangerines in Texas. [4] Excludes K-early citrus fruit.

Valencia output down. Although the subfreezing temperatures in California during December 31-January 3 did not reduce the quantity of oranges, the supply of quality oranges available for fresh market may be smaller.

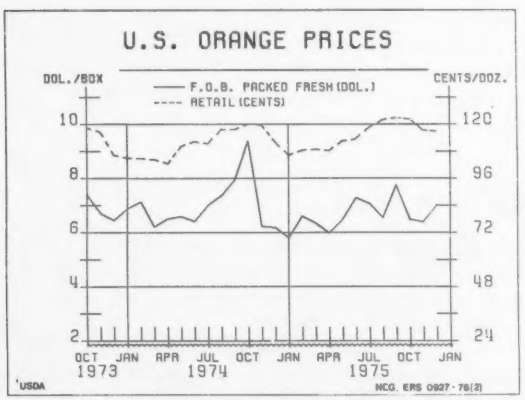
Texas orange prospects are 28 percent above last season's small crop, while Arizona orange production is forecast 23 percent below 1974/75.

Market Prospects and Prices

Through mid-February, shipments of fresh oranges from Florida were slightly above year-earlier levels. Both domestic and foreign shipments were higher. Florida's f.o.b. prices for early and midseason varieties were below last year's level early in the season, but since late fall they have been moderately above a year ago. Consequently, f.o.b. prices have averaged moderately higher so far this season. With a smaller Valencia crop in prospect, Florida orange prices for fresh use are expected to remain above year-earlier levels through the spring.

Florida's delivered-in prices for early and midseason processing oranges have averaged substantially above year-earlier levels due primarily to strong processor demand. In view of a smaller Valencia crop, Florida prices for processing use are expected to remain higher.

Shipments of Navel oranges for fresh use from California and Arizona through mid-February were sharply smaller than a year ago. Deliveries to processors have lagged substantially behind a year ago, but they are expected to accelerate in view of freeze-damaged fruit. F.o.b. prices for fresh California-Arizona Navels have declined steadily from their highs early in the season. By early February prices dropped moderately below a year ago. However, the season average f.o.b. price by mid-February was $3.94 per carton, compared with $3.73 last season. In view of lagging movement, f.o.b. prices for the remainder of the season could remain below last year's high level.



So far this season Texas f.o.b. prices for fresh oranges have averaged near year-earlier levels, while delivered-in prices for processing have averaged considerably higher.

Retail prices of fresh oranges have been declining steadily since the beginning of the season, but they are still above a year ago. The BLS retail price of fresh oranges for January 1975 averaged $1.12 per dozen, compared with $1.06 a year ago. Prices are expected to remain relatively high in view of fewer quality oranges available for fresh market.

Grapefruit

Record Crop in Prospect

U.S. production of grapefruit was forecast at 69.8 million boxes, 14 percent above last season and 6 percent above the previous record high tonnage set in 1973/74. The record crop is due mainly to substantial increases in Florida and Texas.

Florida growers expect to harvest 50 million boxes, 12 percent above the 1974/75 season. The Texas crop was forecast 51 percent above last season's short crop. Arizona prospects are 12 percent above last season while the California crop is 15 percent below 1974/75.

Harvest of grapefruit was a third complete on February 1, slightly behind last season. In Florida, harvest was 37 percent complete, about the same as last season. Harvest is underway in Arizona and California where 13 and 6 percent, respectively, of the crop has been picked.

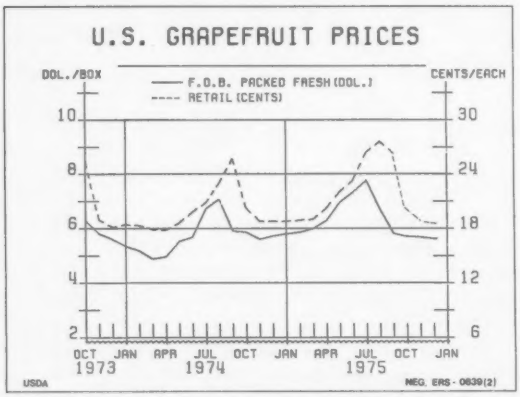
Market Outlook

The movement of fresh grapefruit from Florida into domestic marketing channels through mid-February was slightly ahead of last year's pace, while deliveries to processing plants were moderately larger. Export shipments have shown a strong gain from last season when Japan imposed an embargo on shipments of Florida grapefruit until February as a result of the discovery of Caribbean fruit fly larvae. The export market for fresh grapefruit is a key factor in determining whether this season will be a banner year for growers. Strong export shipments so far this season probably have already offset some of the price-depressing impact of the prospective record crop.

F.o.b. prices for Florida fresh grapefruit are generally averaging below year-earlier levels. In view of the substantially larger crop remaining for harvest, prices are expected to remain below year-earlier levels. But continued strong export demand may strengthen prices somewhat. The delivered-in

price has also averaged moderately lower for grapefruit used for canned juice. Grapefruit for frozen concentrated grapefruit juice averaged substantially above a year ago.

Retail prices of fresh grapefruit have been declining steadily since last September and in January were slightly below a year ago. Prices will increase seasonally during the spring but are expected to remain below year-earlier levels.



Lemons

February 1 prospects pointed to a lemon crop of 19.3 million boxes, about a third below the 1974/75 record crop but still moderately above 1973/74. Prospects in California, at 17 million boxes, were nearly one-fourth less than last year's record high. In Arizona, a crop about one-third the size of the large crop last season was expected.

Picking of the California lemon crop by February 1 was virtually complete in the Desert Valleys, over half complete in the central area, and 15 percent complete elsewhere. The Arizona crop was about 85 percent harvested. Sizes were generally small.

Total shipments of fresh lemons through mid-February were sharply below the corresponding period a year ago. Although domestic movement was up slightly, exports declined considerably because of a sharp decrease in sales to Europe. Larger available supplies from the Mediterranean area are chiefly responsible. F.o.b. prices for fresh lemons have declined seasonally and in mid-February were slightly above a year earlier. However, the average price so far this season is sharply above last year's low level.

Because of the sharply smaller crop, movement of lemons for processing through mid-February was only one-third of last season's quantity. On-tree returns to growers for processing lemons are substantially below year-earlier levels so far this season.

Other Citrus

Florida's Temple crop was forecast at 5.5 million boxes, 4 percent above last season. As of February 1, harvest was a third complete compared with 29 percent last year. Fresh sales through February 15 were two-fifths larger than the comparable 1975 period a year ago, while processing use was down about one-tenth. F.o.b. prices have been above year-earlier levels and are likely to continue so.

U.S. tangerine production was expected to total 5.6 million boxes, moderately above the 1974/75 crop. The Florida crop that reached 210 size or larger was estimated at 5.3 million boxes, but only 3.4 million boxes of that crop is expected to be utilized. Harvest is virtually complete in Florida. The California tangerine crop was forecast at 1.5 million boxes, almost the same as a year ago, while production in Arizona is estimated at 0.7 million boxes, moderately larger than 1974/75. Although fresh shipments from Florida through mid-February were substantially above last year's pace, shipping point prices so far this season averaged moderately higher.

Tangelo production in Florida was forecast at a record 5.5 million boxes, substantially above the previous high set last season. Harvest was nearly 90 percent complete as of February 1. Fresh use so far this season has been slightly smaller, but processing use is sharply above last year's level. F.o.b. prices for tangelos averaged $2.93 per carton so far this season compared with $2.75 last season.

PROCESSED CITRUS

Since Florida fruit is reaching maturity earlier than usual, more oranges have been used for processing so far this season. By February 7, Florida packers processed nearly 70 million boxes of oranges, well ahead of the 56 million for the comparable period last season. Utilization of California-Arizona oranges for processing so far this season was sharply lower, but more diversion of freeze-damaged fruit to processing is expected.

Grapefruit processing is likely to be above last season's low level because of the record Florida crop. In contrast, lemon processing is not expected

to come up to last season's level because of the sharply smaller crop this season.

Grower returns in Florida and Texas for processing oranges are moderately to sharply higher than last season, while grapefruit are averaging below year-earlier levels. Despite a smaller crop, grower returns in California-Arizona for processing lemons are also sharply lower.

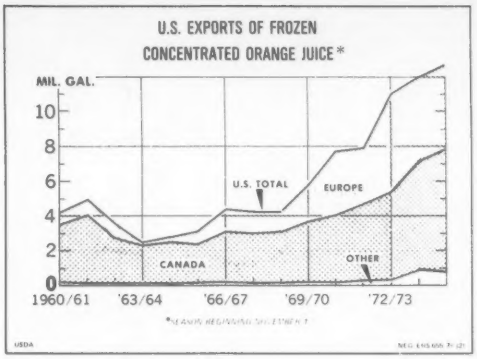
Frozen Concentrates

This season's smaller output of Florida oranges and Temples combined could result in a smaller pack of frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ). The projected juice yield of 1.31 gallons of 45-degree brix concentrate per box is the same as 1974/75. Even with the upward trend in utilization of oranges and Temples for FCOJ, assuming 76 percent of the 1975/76 crop, the pack of FCOJ is likely to be slightly below the 178 million gallons last season. Total imports of FCOJ for this season are also likely to be smaller than a year ago. Combined with the smaller carryin, total supplies of FCOJ would be slightly smaller during 1975/76.

The pack of FCOJ got off to a fast start this season. Florida packers had processed 75 million gallons through February 7, compared with only 57 million during the corresponding period a year ago. Total product movement so far this season is slightly behind last year's pace. As a result, total stocks of FCOJ on hand as of February 7 were one-fifth above a year earlier.

During the first 2 months of the 1975/76 season, U.S. exports of FCOJ recorded a strong gain to 2.3 million gallons, compared with 1.4 million last season. Shipments to Europe gained substantially—and continued improvement in that area's economy could further enhance our exports. However, sales to Canada, our major foreign destination, were up only slightly.

Canner list prices of FCOJ have been steady at $2.20 per dozen 6-ounce cans (unadvertised brands, Florida canneries) since last October. However, a major processor is offering a promotional allowance for shipments during February-March, reducing the effective price to $2.07. Retail prices during the last quarter of 1975 increased steadily to 29.3 cents per 6-ounce can in January. The January price was the highest since January 1965 and was 7 percent above a year ago. The slow movement of FCOJ could be attributed somewhat to higher retail prices. However, if movement shows no significant increase, retail prices may be relatively stable for the remainder of the packing season since larger stocks of FCOJ are on hand. In January, the USDA announced the purchase of 2.2 million gallons of 5 to 1 mix (58.1 degrees Brix) FCOJ for distribution to schools.



At the beginning of this season, carryover stocks of frozen concentrated grapefruit juice (FCGJ) in Florida stood at 4.2 million gallons, considerably below year-earlier levels. During the first 2 months of the 1975/76 marketing season, the FCGJ pack was down about a third from the same period of last season. However, total movement was running one-fourth larger than a year ago. As a result, processor stocks of FCGJ, as of February 7, totaled nearly one-third below a year ago.

Chilled Juice

Florida's net pack of chilled orange juice through February 7, at 51 million gallons, was 13

Table 4—Florida oranges used for frozen concentrate

Crop year	Florida orange and Temple production	Used for frozen concentrates		Yield per box	Frozen concentrate orange juice pack[1]
	Million boxes	*Million boxes*[2]	*Percent*	*Gallons*	*Million gallons*
1970/71	147.3	103.5	70.3	1.21	125.2
1971/72	142.3	104.4	73.4	1.29	134.2
1972/73	174.8	132.2	75.6	1.33	176.1
1973/74	171.1	132.5	77.4	1.30	171.8
1974/75	178.6	135.5	75.9	1.31	178.2
1975/76	177.5			[3]1.31	

[1] 45° Brix basis and includes frozen concentrated tangerine juice used in processing. [2] Includes tangelos, temples, and honey, tangerines, [3] Estimated.

percent larger than a year ago. Although the prospective orange crop is smaller in Florida, the pack of chilled orange juice during 1975/76 is expected to increase because of continued growth in demand.

Average retail prices of chilled orange juice continued to increase slightly during 1975. The January BLS retail price averaged 54.3 cents per quart, compared with 52.3 cents in January 1975. Despite higher prices, total product movement this season through February 7 was a tenth larger than a year ago. But the larger movement was more than offset by the larger carryin and pack—leaving stocks moderately larger than a year earlier.

Reflecting the record larger crop in Florida, the total net pack of chilled grapefruit juice through February 7 was up almost two-thirds from last season's small pack. The pack directly from fresh fruit was almost double last season's, and the pack from frozen concentrate was also up substantially. Product movement so far this season was up one-fourth from a year ago, and the total available supplies of chilled grapefruit juice were more than double year-earlier levels.

Canned Citrus

The aggregate early-season pack (October through February 7) of Florida canned citrus products, at 16.4 million cases (24/2's), was one-fifth above the same period last season. The pack of canned orange and grapefruit juice showed sharp increases through February 7. However, because of substantially smaller beginning stocks and larger movement, total canned citrus stocks as of February 7 were still moderately below year-earlier levels.

Even with a third larger pack in Florida so far this season, available supplies of canned grapefruit juice were still one-fourth smaller this season. The larger pack has been offset by a sharply smaller carryin and a moderately larger movement. Despite a larger crop, the pack of canned grapefruit juice in Texas through the end of January was about the same as a year ago. Florida f.o.b. prices of unsweetened single-strength canned grapefruit juice have been stable at $4.50 per case (12/46 ounces) since last July. However, early in January, Florida processors announced a promotion which would reduce prices to $4.14 per case effective from January 5 through 30.

Available supplies of Florida canned orange juice as of February 7 were moderately larger than year-earlier levels, due mainly to larger pack and lower movement. The canned orange juice pack in Texas so far this season is running sharply above a year ago. Single-strength canned orange juice prices have been stable at $5.05 per case (12/46 ounces) during recent months, compared with $4.35 a year ago.

FRESH NONCITRUS

U.S. fruit growers harvested an estimated 11.9 million tons of deciduous fruit and berries during 1975. This was 4 percent larger than the previous year and 6 percent above 1973. The greatest tonnage increases were shown in apples, grapes, and apricots, while the largest declines were for peaches, figs, and tart cherries. Bearing acreage of noncitrus fruit during 1975 continued to expand for the third straight year, increasing 4 percent from 1974 to 1.7 million acres, the highest level in the last 10 years.

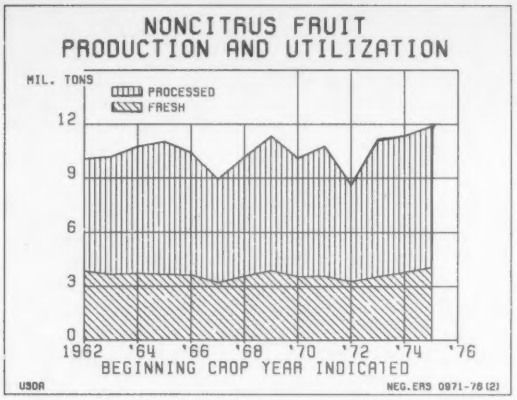
With 1975 utilized production of noncitrus fruit slightly higher than the previous year, most grower prices averaged lower. Consequently, the total value of 1975 production for noncitrus fruit and berries dropped slightly to $2 billion. Grapes, tart cherries, and pears led the decline.

While noncitrus production was only slightly larger, current reports indicate fresh utilization of the 1975 crop will be moderately larger, reflecting in part improved domestic demand for fresh fruit

Table 5—Fruits and planted nuts bearing acreage, United States, 1966-75

Year	Citrus fruit[1]	Major deciduous fruits[2]	Minor fruits[3]	Tree nuts[4]	Total fruits and tree nuts
	1,000 acres	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*
1966 ...	881.1	1,624.4	84.3	280.3	2,870.1
1967 ...	951.7	1,606.1	83.5	287.3	2,928.6
1968 ...	1,001.5	1,602.1	81.9	298.3	2,983.8
1969 ...	1,074.6	1,601.4	81.3	315.3	3,072.6
1970 ...	1,122.4	1,576.5	81.4	340.8	3,121.1
1971 ...	1,185.7	1,543.0	82.8	363.0	3,174.5
1972 ...	1,157.8	1,531.7	84.7	381.4	3,155.6
1973 ...	1,180.6	1,535.3	88.1	396.7	3,200.7
1974 ...	1,188.7	1,560.7	89.2	416.5	3,255.1
1975 ...	1,187.5	1,615.1	93.9	435.8	3,332.3

[1] Oranges, tangerines, temples, tangelos, grapefruit, lemons, and limes. [2] Commercial apples, peaches, pears, grapes, cherries, plums, prunes, and apricots. [3] Figs, nectarines, olives, avocados, dates, persimmons, and pomegranates. [4] Walnuts, almonds, and filberts.



and limited processor demand. Table 17 summarizes 1975 production and utilization for selected noncitrus crops.

Apples

Johnny Appleseed Would be Proud

The 1975 U.S. commercial apple crop increased for the third year in a row, to a record 7.2 billion pounds, 7 percent above the previous high in 1969. The crop was 11 percent more than 1974 production and 15 percent above 1973. However, economic abandonment and excess cullage totaled nearly 400 million pounds in 1975, sharply above the 50 million pounds in 1974.

The larger crop was due to the substantially higher production in Western States, up 18 percent from 1974. Washington State led the way, producing a record 2.2 billion pounds in 1975, compared with 1.8 billion a year earlier. The Central States recorded a 15-percent increase in output. Poor weather during September, and somewhat weaker processing demand in many Eastern States, caused utilized production to only be 2 percent above 1974.

The Red Delicious variety again increased in relative importance, amounting to 35 percent of the total 1975 production. Washington State accounted for 55 percent of the Delicious crop. Golden Delicious decreased slightly, accounting for 15 percent of the total apple crop, while McIntosh made up 9 percent (table 6).

Remaining Supplies Up Substantially

Reflecting the record crop, supplies of apples in cold storage at the end of January amounted to 2.1 billion pounds, an increase of one quarter from a year earlier. About three-fifths of these stocks were in controlled atmosphere (CA) storage, 25 percent above a year earlier. This increase reflects both the large apple crop and continued growth in CA storage. Supplies in regular storage were 24 percent higher. As expected, stocks in the Northwest contributed most to the increase. While stocks were moderately higher for the entire Eastern region, they were lower in New England.

The cold storage holdings reported in table 7 include apples for fresh and processed use. However, trade sources indicate holdings for processing use were lower than a year earlier, while supplies for fresh use for the remainder of the 1975/76 season were larger.

Export Market

Larger apple crops in Canada and Western Europe normally would indicate U.S. export prospects might not be favorable during 1975/76. However, U.S. exports of fresh apples during July-December 1975, at approximately 114 million pounds, were moderately above a year ago. Although shipments were down to Canada, our major foreign market, overall exports remained

Table 6—Apple production by leading varieties and State, 1974 and 1975

Leading varieties	U.S. production		Percentage of U.S. total apple production		Leading producing States	State production as percentage of U.S. production by variety	
	1974	1975	1974	1975		1974	1975
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Percent*	*Percent*		*Percent*	*Percent*
Delicious	2,117.9	2,623.8	32	35	Washington	50	55
Golden Delicious	1,074.1	1,101.1	16	15	Washington	53	50
McIntosh	709.2	718.5	11	9	New York	43	46
Rome Beauty	493.4	587.0	8	8	New York	19	16
Jonathan	355.3	439.3	5	6	Michigan	48	43
York Imperial	267.3	346.7	4	5	Pennsylvania	43	40
Total	5,017.2	5,816.4	77	77			

Table 7—Apple cold storage holdings at end of month

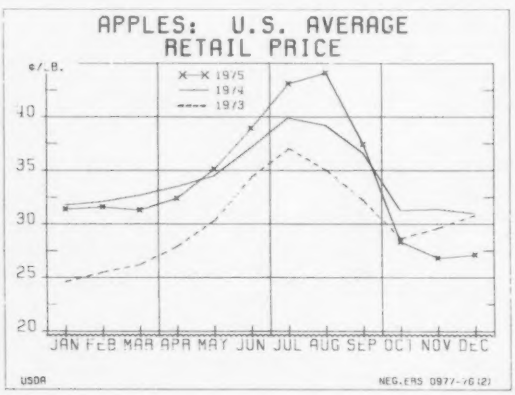
Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*
1973												
Regular	516	273	135	73	43	17	5	16	1,089	2,090	1,651	1,161
C.A.	810	696	426	274	103	29	4	1	279	845	888	913
Total	1,326	969	561	347	146	46	9	17	1,368	2,935	2,539	2,074
1974												
Regular	705	377	192	97	53	18	3	15	810	2,071	1,620	1,150
C.A.	859	767	586	357	145	53	5	---	256	1,040	1,057	1,064
Total	1,564	1,144	778	454	198	71	8	15	1,066	3,111	2,677	2,214
1975												
Regular	659	333	157	71	14	8	4	9	746	2,214	1,825	1,275
C.A.	1,015	882	610	612	170	44	10	1	281	1,240	1,290	1,294
Total	1,674	1,215	767	683	184	52	14	10	1,027	3,454	3,115	2,569
1976												
Regular	814											
C.A.	1,273											
Total	2,087											

C.A.--Controlled atmosphere.

strong because of aggressive promotion of the U.S. apple crop in secondary markets such as Latin America and Far East.

Market Outlook

Fresh apple movement through mid-February was running about 15 percent ahead of year-earlier levels. With this season's larger supply and limited demand for processing apples, apple prices are averaging well below year-earlier levels. In January, the U.S. average price received by growers for fresh use was 8.5 cents per pound, 11 percent below January 1975. These lower grower prices have been reflected at the consumer level since last fall. The U.S. retail fresh apple price in January 1976 averaged 27.6 cents per pound, compared with 31.4 cents a year ago.



With remaining supplies of fresh apples substantially larger this season, particularly in the Northwest where most of the remaining supplies of fresh apples are located, prices are expected to remain moderately lower than a year ago.

The U.S. season-average price to growers for the 1975 apple crop (for all uses) has been estimated at 7.8 cents per pound, 7 percent below 1974. The total value of the 1975 U.S. commercial apple crop was estimated at $557 million, compared with $546 million in 1974.

Pears

Utilized Production Record Large

U.S. utilized production of pears in 1975 was estimated at a record 761,900 tons, 3 percent above 1974 and 5 percent more than 1973. Utilized production in the Pacific Coast States, accounting for 93 percent of the U.S. crop, was up 2 percent from 1974. The 13-percent increase in Washington more than offset declines in California and Oregon.

Utilized output of Bartletts in the Pacific Coast States during 1975, at 527,500 tons, increased 6 percent and offset a 9-percent drop in varieties other than Bartletts, primarily fall and winter varieties such as D'Anjou and Bosc.

Fresh utilization increased 12 percent while demand for processing pears was off slightly. Processing use accounted for 57 percent of the pear

Table 8—Pears: Utilized production by States and Pacific Coast, variety composition, 1973, 1974, and 1975

State	1973	1974	1975	Pacific Coast	1973	1974	1975
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*		*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Connecticut	1,500	1,400	1,900	Washington:			
				Bartlett	123,500	126,400	154,500
New York	12,600	14,000	17,500	Other	63,800	86,900	85,500
Pennsylvania	1,800	3,200	3,400	Total	187,300	213,300	240,000
Michigan	9,500	10,500	15,000	Oregon:			
				Bartlett	73,000	72,000	79,000
Idaho	1,300	1,050	1,650	Other	98,000	103,000	93,000
Colorado	5,510	4,590	6,000	Total	171,000	175,000	172,000
Utah	5,830	3,200	4,100	California:			
				Bartlett	317,000	297,000	294,000
Washington	187,300	213,300	240,000	Other	10,300	13,900	6,350
Oregon	171,000	175,000	172,000	Total	327,300	310,900	300,350
California	327,300	310,900	300,500	3 States:			
				Bartlett	513,500	495,400	527,500
				Other	172,100	203,800	184,850
United States	723,640	737,140	761,900	Total	685,600	699,200	712,350

crop, compared with 60 percent in 1974. The increase in fresh use of all pears is attributed mainly to larger sales of Bartletts.

Stocks Moderately Larger

Although utilized production of winter pears on the Pacific Coast was moderately smaller last fall, current storage stocks are larger. Winter pear shipments got off to a slow start early this season because of the bigger holdings of fresh Bartletts. However, total movement during December and January ran substantially higher than a year ago.

Even with smaller supplies, f.o.b. prices for U.S. No. 1 D'Anjou pears at Yakima, Washington opened at the same level as the previous season. However, as the large supplies of fresh Bartletts declined, f.o.b. prices for D'Anjous pears increased late in November and have remained above year-earlier levels. By mid-February, f.o.b. prices were quoted at $7.55 per box, compared with $6.25 a year ago. Fresh pear prices are expected to advance seasonally during the remainder of 1975/76 at levels above last season.

The 1975 U.S. season average price to growers for the fresh pear crop is tentatively estimated at $157 per ton, 14 percent below 1974. Most of the decline is attributed to the sharp drop in grower returns for fresh Bartletts, down nearly a third to $136 per ton. On the other hand, Pacific Coast growers will receive slightly higher returns for other varieties used fresh. Average U.S. grower prices for processing pears was estimated at $129 per ton, down from $162 during 1974.

Foreign Trade Continues to Lag

U.S. exports of fresh pears during July-December 1975 amounted to 49 million pounds, 9 percent less than in the same period in 1974. Canada is the principal destination for U.S. pears, and exports are running slightly higher than a year ago. Exports to Europe, although relatively small in volume, are nearly double a year earlier. One important cause is the 12 percent smaller pear crop in the European Community during 1975. Fresh pears exported elsewhere declined 42 percent from 1974. The sharp drop to Brazil was chiefly responsible because they imposed a 100 percent duty on imports and a 180 day prior deposit scheme for importers.

Strawberries

U.S. commercial strawberry production totaled 542 million pounds in 1975, up 2 percent from the previous year and 14 percent above 1973. The increase stemmed from slightly larger harvested acreage and higher average yield per acre. Production was mixed among States. Winter production in Florida, accounting for less than 4 percent of U.S. production, was 13 percent larger in 1975. However, California, which accounted for seven-tenths of the U.S. crop, registered a slight decline. Although harvested acreage continued to expand in California during 1975, it was more than offset by a decline in average yield per acre. A slight decline in production was also reported for Michigan. On the other hand, Oregon and Washington had slightly larger crops.

About two-thirds of the U.S. strawberry crop went to the fresh market. Because of a larger output, both fresh and processing utilization were up slightly from 1974. In spite of a slightly larger crop, U.S. grower prices for both fresh and processed uses averaged $30.50 per hundredweight (cwt.), up 6 percent from a year earlier. Lower U.S. strawberry imports were chiefly responsible for the increase. Grower price for fresh market strawberries were up 8 percent to $35.00 per cwt., more than offsetting a slight decline in price for processing berries.

Strawberry Imports Down Sharply

The following table shows U.S. imports of fresh and frozen strawberries during 1975. Fresh imports, mainly from Mexico, were about three-tenths below 1974, their lowest level during the past 7 years. Frozen strawberry imports during 1975 were also lower, dropping 17 percent from the record high reached in 1974.

Table 9—U.S. strawberry imports

January-December	Fresh	Frozen
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*
1970	51.1	109.7
1971	51.3	84.6
1972	43.2	85.2
1973	38.9	113.7
1974	43.7	117.1
1975	31.2	97.5

1976 Crop Prospects

Acreage intentions for the Florida winter crop indicate a sizable increase in strawberry output this year. The current estimate is for a Florida harvest of 1,400 acres, 17 percent above a year earlier. The increase in acreage is attributed primarily to gains in "U-Pic" operations. However, Florida's 1976 season was off to a late start and fresh shipments through mid-February were sharply lower than in 1975. Consequently, shipping point prices opened substantially higher, but will decline seasonally with increased volume. Early season unloads of fresh strawberries from Mexico were off sharply at substantially higher prices f.o.b. South Texas points.

Grapes

The U.S. 1975 utilized grape crop is estimated at a record 4.3 million tons, up 4 percent from 1974 and 3 percent above the crop of 2 years ago.

California's grape output of 3.9 million tons, 90 percent of the U.S. crop, was up 4 percent from 1974 and was the largest since 1965. Harvest of 2.2 million tons of raisin variety grapes was 14 percent higher than 1974. Wine variety production continued to increase to a record high 1.3 million tons, 3 percent above 1974. On the other hand, output of table varieties fell 28 percent to 419,000 tons.

Production of grapes in other States totaled 414,420 tons, a 2-percent increase from 1974. Substantially larger Washington and Michigan crops offset declines in New York and Pennsylvania.

Utilization of the 1975 Crop

The volume of U.S. grapes crushed for wine declined slightly to 53 percent of the crop. In California, about 2.2 million tons of grapes were crushed for wine. While slightly larger tonnages of wine and raisin varieties were crushed than last year, the quantity of table varieties declined. Only 34 percent of California's raisin varieties were crushed for wine in 1975, compared with 38 percent a year earlier and 51 percent with the large crush in 1973. Total shipments of wine from California during first 11 months of 1975 reached nearly 247 million gallons, up a tenth from the corresponding period in 1974. Should shipments remain at this rate and given the smaller crush for wine in 1975, there may be a slight reduction in inventory by this coming fall.

The second most important outlet for grapes is raisins. Nearly 1.3 million tons of the 1975 U.S. grape crop was dried, compared with about 1 million the previous 2 seasons. One-tenth of the U.S. grape crop was used for fresh market, while the remaining 8 percent was used for canning, juice, jam, and jelly. Although the quantity of grapes canned dropped somewhat, more were crushed for juice and preserved.

Grower Prices Generally Lower

With some exceptions, prices were generally below those of 1974. In California, the average 1975 price received by growers for grapes crushed for wine was $72.70 per ton, down sharply from $102 a year earlier. On the other hand, California growers received higher prices for fresh grapes, an average $341 per ton, compared with $253 during 1974. Dried raisin varieties were estimated at $607 per ton, up slightly from the previous year.

Concord grape prices also were down sharply. In Washington, a major Concord producing State, grower prices averaged $129 per ton, down from $160 in 1974. Michigan, New York, and Pennsylvania also recorded lower grape grower prices, while returns in Arkansas were up moderately.

Canned

Total 1975/76 season supply data are not available for all canned fruits since apples and pineapples are still being packed. However, an indication of the generally larger supply is provided by comparisons for 11 items for which data are available (table 28). Although the total 1975 pack of these products was down 6 percent, the substantially larger carryin stocks at the beginning of this season resulted in a 6 percent larger total supply. Larger supplies of fruit cocktail, pears, apricots, freestone peaches, and purple plums were chiefly responsible for the increase. Supplies of the leading item, canned clingstone peaches, at 30.1 million cases (24/2½'s), were down from 30.4 million in 1974/75.

Data comparable to earlier seasons regarding canned apple products are not available for the 1975/76 season since the National Canners Association has revised the sample size and carryover date for these items. However, despite the large 1975 apple crop, this season's pack of canned applesauce is expected to be smaller than 1974/75 because of the substantially larger beginning stocks.

The canning season for pineapple is still in progress. For the first 5 months of the season (June-October), the pack was running moderately above a year earlier. With movement down substantially, November 1 canner stocks of pineapple were sharply above last year's low level.

Evidently, consumers are either continuing to resist some high-priced canned fruit items or consuming fruit they canned at home last season. Shipments to January 1 for the 11 items were about 8 percent below the comparable period in 1974/75 and 11 percent lower than 1973/74. Thus, supplies for the remainder of 1975/76 will be ample, with January 1 stocks 22 percent larger than a year earlier. Larger stocks of canned peaches, pears, fruit cocktail, apricots, and purple plums more than offset declines for tart and sweet cherries, and fruits for salad.

During January, the USDA announced purchases of substantial quantities of canned noncitrus fruit for distribution through child nutrition and elderly feeding programs. These purchases included canned applesauce, pears, peaches, and apricots, and in all cases exceeded total purchases made during fiscal 1974/75.

Total U.S. exports of canned noncitrus fruit through December of this season continued at the low level of the same period of 1974/75, but was sharply below levels for earlier seasons.

Exports of canned cherries through December were more than double the last 2 seasons, as shipments to Europe increased sharply. Canned fruit cocktail and pears also registered slight increases during this period over 1974/75, but were considerably below similiar periods during 1973/74 and 1972/73. Exports of canned peaches, pineapple, and apricots dropped to their lowest level in the past few seasons. Keen competition from larger foreign canned fruit supplies, the appreciation of the dollar against currencies of major foreign exporters of canned fruit, and slower than expected economic recovery in some major markets have all curtailed U.S. exports of canned fruit.

Wholesale prices of most items have declined as the larger supply prospects have become more evident. The BLS index of wholesale canned fruit prices peaked in the spring of 1975 and has declined since. The January index stood at 164 (1967=100), 4 percent below January 1975, but a fifth above January 1974.

Average monthly wholesale prices for the major canned fruits reported to date by BLS are shown in table 22. With the substantially larger stocks on hand, wholesale prices for some items are likely to decline further if movement does not improve.

Frozen

The total supply of frozen noncitrus fruits and berries in cold storage as of February 1 was about one-tenth below the year-earlier volume. Smaller stocks of frozen strawberries, apples, peaches, and blueberries accounted for most of the decline, offsetting increases in cherries, apricots, and most bushberries (table 10).

Stocks of strawberries, the leading frozen fruit, were down 22 percent from a year ago. Although the 1975 California pack was slightly larger, stocks were down due to cutbacks in imports. Total imports during 1975 were off 17 percent from 1974 levels. Although imports from Poland increased moderately, supplies from Mexico, accounting for nine-tenths of our imports, were down nearly one-fifth. Border crossings from Mexico since January 1 continued lower, as Mexico's harvest was delayed by cold weather. Wholesale prices for frozen strawberries advanced slightly during the last quarter of 1975 and averaged $4.29 per dozen 10-ounce packages, 2 percent above the fourth quarter 1974. Prices will remain firm during the first half of 1976.

The U.S. frozen cherry pack for 1975 is estimated at 123.3 million pounds, 11 percent below 1974, but total supplies for 1975/76 were only 2 percent lower because of the larger carryin at the beginning of the season. Apparent disappearance

Table 10—Stocks of frozen fruit: End of January 1973-76

Frozen fruit	1973	1974	1975	1976[1]
	Thousand pounds	*Thousand pounds*	*Thousand pounds*	*Thousand pounds*
Apples	67,464	74,677	81,392	77,235
Apricots	9,494	9,051	8,950	10,058
Blackberries	11,799	7,849	13,892	12,917
Blueberries	20,689	34,025	33,063	20,096
Boysenberries	2,869	3,108	3,677	4,655
Cherries	81,176	44,228	71,496	83,365
Grapes	4,899	4,604	5,308	5,976
Peaches	25,792	43,115	42,639	26,911
Raspberries, Red	10,465	12,941	15,305	17,475
Raspberries, Black	864	1,244	1,488	1,973
Strawberries	92,704	106,724	132,284	103,656
Other frozen fruits	152,739	157,803	160,793	142,062
Total frozen fruits	480,954	499,369	570,287	506,379

[1] Preliminary.

so far this season is off sharply, resulting in February 1 stocks 17 percent above the January 1975 volume.

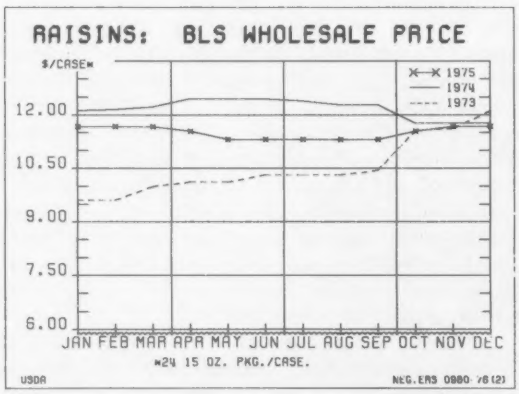
Dried

U.S. dried fruit production for the 1975/76 season was moderately above that of the previous season, with most items recording gains except figs.

Raisins are the predominant dried fruit, with all domestic output coming from California. Total output is estimated at 285,645 tons (dried basis), an increase of 18 percent over 1974. Combined with larger beginning stocks of raisins, total 1975/76 supplies are ample. Total shipments so far this season (September-December) were about the same as a year ago, with a moderate increase in domestic movement offsetting sharp declines in exports. The foreign crop of raisins is much larger than it has been the previous 2 years.

Because of large supplies, 1975 wholesale prices of dried raisins averaged below 1974. However, the average BLS wholesale price increased during the last quarter of 1975 and in January was $11.75 per case (24/15 oz.), compared with $11.65 during January 1975. The 1975 season-average price received by growers has been estimated at $607 per ton (dried basis), up $5 from the year before but below the $754 high in 1973.

The output of prunes was slightly higher in 1975. An estimated 150,000 tons (dried basis) were produced in California, up 6 percent from 1974 but sharply below the 1973 crop of 205,000 tons. Total prune shipments for the first 5 months of this season through December were substantially larger than for the comparable 1974/75 period. Shipments



to domestic markets were about one-fifth above a year earlier, while exports registered a 70-percent advance. The most significant increase in exports was to France, which had a crop failure in 1975. The 1975 crop in France was only 2 percent of the average preceding 2 years. With the larger total shipments, the remaining supply of dried prunes at the end of December was moderately smaller than the preceding year. The wholesale price of dried prunes was also lower in 1975. The January 1976 BLS wholesale price averaged $8.53 per case (24/1 pound packages), compared with $9.57 during January 1975. The average grower price for 1975 has been estimated at $415 per ton (dried basis), 6 percent less than 1974.

California fig production amounted to 34,950 tons in 1975, roughly a fifth less than the previous season and 17 percent below 1973. Most of the crop was dried (31,800 tons of fresh equivalent). Fresh and canned use totaled 3,150 tons. Although the

crop was smaller, the below-average quality of the 1975 crop cut grower returns (for drying figs) to an estimated $437 per ton (dried basis), down sharply from $684 in 1974.

TREE NUTS

The 1975 estimated production of five major domestic tree nuts, at 490,650 tons, was 14 percent above the small crop of 1974. All tree nuts registered increases, except almonds. The value of utilized production is $308 million, down slightly from 1974.

Almonds

California's almond production, estimated at 159,000 tons (in-shell basis) in 1975, which produced 185 million pounds of shelled meats, was 16 percent below 1974's record high of 189,000 tons. However, total supplies are slightly greater than in 1974/75 because of the substantially larger inventory at the beginning of this season. Strong demand accounted for an increase of about a third in domestic movement during the first 7 months of this season (July-January). The increase was entirely attributed to large shipments of shelled products.

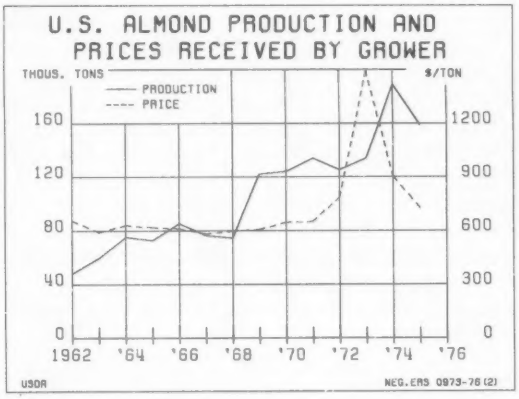
According to the Almond Control Board, total exports of shelled almonds during the first 7 months of the season amounted to 75.8 million pounds, an increase of 15 percent from last season. The increase reflects the dramatic surge in shipments to Japan which has bought 8.8 million pounds so far this season, compared with 1.8 million pounds a year earlier. Total shipments to West Germany, our principal market, have declined to 24.3 million pounds from 28.7 million a year ago.

Total movement of almonds is expected to continue to improve in both domestic and foreign markets as long as economic recovery continues. Thus, the carryout at the end of the season is likely to be sharply lower than last season's 87.6 million pounds (kernel weight).

The U.S. 1975 season-average almond price to growers has been estimated at $725 per ton, compared with $900 a year ago. Total value of the almond crop was also smaller, $115.3 million compared with $170.1 million in 1974. The lower price was attributed to larger supplies as well as larger output of competitive tree nuts.

Pecans

The 1975 production of pecans was estimated at 115,100 tons, 68 percent more than in 1974 but still 17 percent below 1973. The output of improved varieties was up a third, while native and seedling harvest was 1¼ times larger. Because of a substantially larger crop, cold storage holdings of in-shell pecans as of February 1 were considerably above year-earlier levels. But shelled pecans in cold storage, although a small quantity, was sharply below a year earlier.



In response to the larger crop, prices have been substantially lower. The preliminary estimate puts the season-average price to growers at 40.2 cents per pound, compared with 47.1 cents in 1974. Lower prices were reported for improved varieties as well as the native and seedling crop.

Walnuts

U.S. production of walnuts in 1975 was estimated at a record-large 196,200 tons, up a fourth from 1974. Demand has been good in both domestic and foreign markets. Total walnut shipments for the first 6 months of this season (August-January) were up nearly a third from last season. Substantial increases in exports were recorded in the European markets in spite of larger crops in France and Italy.

Even with a substantially larger crop, unsold inventories held by walnut handlers as of February 1, 1976 were smaller than a year ago. The 1975 season-average price to growers is tentatively estimated at $450 per ton (in-shell), compared with $419 for the 1974 crop.

Other Tree Nuts

The 1975 filbert output has been set at 11,950 tons, 78 percent above 1974's small crop. Despite the larger crop, the preliminary U.S. season

average price to growers is estimated at $590 per ton, compared with $560 in 1974.

U.S. production of Macadamia nuts in 1975 is listed at 8,400 tons, up slightly from last year. Grower returns averaged 30 cents per pound, down from 32 cents a year ago.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF FRUIT AND NUT PRODUCTION AND VALUE

Data for 1974 and preliminary 1975 utilized production and value of fruits, berries, and tree nuts grown in the U.S. are reported by States in tables 11-15 of this issue.

Utilized production of fruit and berries increased moderately during 1975 to 26.5 million tons, while total farm value remained at about $3 billion. Citrus production accounted for 55 percent of the fruit tonnage harvested, but only about a third of the total value of all fruits. Leading crops in order of tonnage were oranges at 10.2 million tons, grapes at 4.3 million tons, apples 3.6 million tons, grapefruit 2.5 million tons, and peaches 1.3 million tons. Ranking the crops by value shows oranges at $645 million, apples at $557 million, grapes $554 million, peaches $290 million, and strawberries $165 million.

California and Florida combined accounted for about three-quarters of U.S. fruit tonnage produced and nearly two-thirds of total value. In terms of value, California is by far the leading State, accounting for 44 percent of the total, followed by Florida at 21 percent, Washington at 11 percent, New York at 3 percent, and Michigan at nearly 3 percent.

Edible tree nut production, at 491,000 tons, had a total value of $308 million. California, the leading producer, accounted for 72 percent of the output and two-thirds of the total value.

Revised data for 1975 will be published in the February 1977 Fruit Situation, along with preliminary 1976.

Table 11–Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized production, by States, United States, 1974

State	Noncitrus fruits												
	Apples	Apricots	Cherries		Cranberries	Grapes	Peaches	Pears	Prunes and plums	Strawberries	Other[1]	Total	
			Sweet	Tart								Quantity	Percent of U.S.
	1,000 tons	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*Percent*
Maine	34.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	34.5	0.3
N.H.	30.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	30.5	.3
Vt.	19.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	19.0	.2
Mass.	45.4	---	---	---	46.6	---	1.5	---	---	0.7	---	94.3	.8
R.I.	2.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.0	(2)
Conn.	22.5	---	---	---	---	---	2.1	1.4	---	---	---	26.0	.2
N.Y.	444.5	---	1.6	8.1	---	177.0	8.0	14.0	---	2.2	---	655.4	5.8
N.J.	60.0	---	---	---	12.5	1.0	45.5	---	---	2.6	---	121.6	1.1
Pa.	240.0	---	.8	6.6	---	53.0	60.0	3.2	---	2.2	---	365.8	3.2
Ohio	66.0	---	---	.3	---	15.5	7.0	---	---	2.8	---	91.6	.8
Ind.	19.1	---	---	---	---	---	1.0	---	---	.9	---	21.0	.2
Ill.	39.5	---	---	---	---	---	1.8	---	---	1.6	---	42.9	.4
Mich.	335.0	---	25.5	103.0	---	47.5	35.0	10.5	12.0	8.8	---	577.3	5.1
Wis.	30.0	---	---	5.2	37.8	---	---	---	---	1.9	---	74.9	.7
Minn.	12.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12.5	.1
Iowa	5.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.4	(2)
Mo.	26.5	---	---	---	---	1.5	1.5	---	---	.8	---	30.3	.3
Kans.	6.4	---	---	---	---	---	1.5	---	---	---	---	7.9	.1
Del.	6.2	---	---	---	---	---	.6	---	---	---	---	6.8	.1
Md.	32.5	---	---	---	---	---	9.7	---	---	.8	---	43.0	.4
Va.	189.2	---	---	---	---	---	16.0	---	---	.4	---	205.6	1.8
W. Va.	105.0	---	---	---	---	---	11.5	---	---	---	---	116.5	1.0
N.C.	147.5	---	---	---	---	3.1	10.0	---	---	2.8	---	163.4	1.4
S.C.	10.0	---	---	---	---	[3]4.9	107.5	---	---	---	---	122.4	1.1
Ga.	---	---	---	---	---	---	22.5	---	---	---	---	22.5	.2
Fla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8.8	20.3	29.1	.3
Ky.	7.2	---	---	---	---	---	2.5	---	---	.6	---	10.3	.1
Tenn.	3.5	---	---	---	---	---	2.0	---	---	.8	---	6.3	.1
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.5	---	---	---	---	4.5	(2)
Miss.	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.5	---	---	---	---	3.5	(2)
Ark.	6.5	---	---	---	---	8.0	10.0	---	---	1.4	---	25.9	.2
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.2	---	---	2.8	---	6.0	.1
Okla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	.1	---	---	.5	---	.6	(2)
Texas	---	---	---	---	---	---	9.0	---	---	---	---	9.0	.1
Mont.	---	---	1.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.6	(2)
Idaho	46.5	---	2.2	---	---	---	5.0	1.0	6.1	---	---	60.8	.5
Colo.	22.5	---	.2	1.2	---	---	6.8	4.6	---	---	---	35.3	.3
N. Mex.	2.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.5	(2)
Ariz.	---	---	---	---	---	12.5	---	---	---	---	---	12.5	.1
Utah	18.5	.6	5.0	5.8	---	---	8.0	3.2	---	---	---	41.1	.4
Wash.	903.0	2.0	45.0	---	4.6	80.5	13.6	213.3	21.1	11.4	8.6	1,303.1	11.5
Ore.	82.5	---	33.5	2.1	4.6	---	5.5	175.0	28.0	20.5	22.4	374.1	3.3
Calif.	220.0	91.0	28.0	---	---	3,787.0	954.0	310.9	587.5	191.4	302.8	6,272.6	57.2
Hawaii	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21.9	21.9	.2
U.S.[4]	3,242.0	93.6	143.6	132.3	106.1	4,191.5	1,370.4	737.1	654.7	266.6	376.0	11,313.9	100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

–Continued

Table 11– Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized production, by States, United States, 1974—Continued

State	Citrus fruits[1]						Total all fruits		Tree nuts				Total of all fruits and tree nuts	
	Oranges	Grapefruit	Lemons	Other[2]	Total		Quantity	Percent of U.S.	Pecans	Other[3]	Total		Quantity	Percent of U.S.
					Quantity	Percent of U.S.					Quantity	Percent of U.S.		
	1,000 tons	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*Percent*	*1,000 tons*	*Percent*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*Percent*	*1,000 tons*	*Percent*
Maine	---	---	---	---	---	---	34.5	0.1	---	---	---	---	34.5	0.1
N.H.	---	---	---	---	---	---	30.5	.1	---	---	---	---	30.5	.1
Vt.	---	---	---	---	---	---	19.0	.1	---	---	---	---	19.0	.1
Mass.	---	---	---	---	---	---	94.3	.4	---	---	---	---	94.3	.4
R.I.	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.0	(4)	---	---	---	---	2.0	(4)
Conn.	---	---	---	---	---	---	26.0	.1	---	---	---	---	26.0	.1
N.Y.	---	---	---	---	---	---	655.4	2.7	---	---	---	---	655.4	2.6
N.J.	---	---	---	---	---	---	121.6	.5	---	---	---	---	121.6	.5
Pa.	---	---	---	---	---	---	365.8	1.5	---	---	---	---	365.8	1.5
Ohio	---	---	---	---	---	---	91.6	.4	---	---	---	---	91.6	.4
Ind.	---	---	---	---	---	---	21.0	.1	---	---	---	---	21.0	.1
Ill.	---	---	---	---	---	---	42.9	.2	---	---	---	---	42.9	.2
Mich.	---	---	---	---	---	---	577.3	2.3	---	---	---	---	577.3	2.3
Wis.	---	---	---	---	---	---	74.9	.3	---	---	---	---	74.9	.3
Minn.	---	---	---	---	---	---	12.5	.1	---	---	---	---	12.5	(4)
Iowa	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.4	(4)	---	---	---	---	5.4	(4)
Mo.	---	---	---	---	---	---	30.3	.1	---	---	---	---	30.3	.1
Kans.	---	---	---	---	---	---	7.9	(4)	---	---	---	---	7.9	(4)
Del.	---	---	---	---	---	---	6.8	(4)	---	---	---	---	6.8	(4)
Md.	---	---	---	---	---	---	43.0	.2	---	---	---	---	43.0	.2
Va.	---	---	---	---	---	---	205.8	.8	---	---	---	---	205.8	.8
W. Va.	---	---	---	---	---	---	116.5	.5	---	---	---	---	116.5	.5
N.C.	---	---	---	---	---	---	163.4	.7	1.1	---	1.1	0.3	164.5	.7
S.C.	---	---	---	---	---	---	122.4	.5	1.2	---	1.2	.3	123.6	.5
Ga.	---	---	---	---	---	---	22.5	.1	29.0	---	29.0	6.8	51.5	.2
Fla.	7,462.0	2,045.0	---	581.0	10,088.0	75.2	10,117.1	40.9	1.2	---	1.2	.3	10,118.3	40.2
Ky.	---	---	---	---	---	---	10.3	(4)	---	---	---	---	10.3	(4)
Tenn.	---	---	---	---	---	---	6.3	(4)	---	---	---	---	6.3	(4)
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.5	(4)	5.5	---	5.5	1.3	10.0	(4)
Miss.	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.5	(4)	1.5	---	1.5	.4	5.0	(4)
Ark.	---	---	---	---	---	---	25.9	.1	.6	---	.6	.1	26.5	.1
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	6.0	(4)	1.5	---	1.5	.4	7.5	(4)
Okla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	.6	(4)	1.2	---	1.2	.3	1.8	(4)
Texas	281.0	428.0	---	---	709.0	5.3	718.0	2.9	19.0	---	19.0	4.4	737.0	2.9
Mont.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.6	(4)	---	---	---	---	1.6	(4)
Idaho	---	---	---	---	---	---	60.8	.2	---	---	---	---	60.8	.2
Colo.	---	---	---	---	---	---	35.3	.1	---	---	---	---	35.3	(4)
N. Mex.	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.5	(4)	6.6	---	6.6	1.5	9.1	(4)
Ariz.	128.0	66.0	110.0	26.0	330.0	2.5	342.5	1.4	---	---	---	---	342.5	1.4
Utah	---	---	---	---	---	---	41.1	.2	---	---	---	---	41.1	.2
Wash.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,303.1	5.3	---	0.3	.3	(4)	1,303.4	5.2
Ore.	---	---	---	---	---	---	374.1	1.5	---	7.9	7.9	1.8	382.0	1.5
Calif.	1,515.0	153.0	566.0	51.0	2,285.0	17.0	8,757.6	35.4	---	344.0	344.0	80.2	9,101.6	36.2
Hawaii	---	---	---	---	---	---	21.9	.1	---	8.2	8.2	1.9	30.1	.1
U.S.[5]	9,386.0	2,692.0	676.0	658.0	13.412.0	100.0	24,725.9	100.0	68.6	360.4	429.0	100.0	25,154.9	100.0

[1] Avocado 1973/74 crop, bananas, bushberries, dates, figs, nectarines, olives, papayas, persimmons, and pomegranates. [2] Less than 0.05 percent. [3] Includes Georgia. [4] Some United States totals do not add due to rounding. [5] 1973/74 crop. [6] Tangerines, limes, tangelos, and temples. [7] Almonds, filberts, Macadamia nuts, and walnuts.

Table 12—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Value of production, by States, United States, 1974

State	Noncitrus fruit												
	Apples	Apricots	Cherries		Cranberries	Grapes	Peaches	Pears	Pruns and plums	Strawberries	Other[1]	Total	
			Sweet	Tart								Value	Percent Of U.S.
	1,000 dollars	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*Percent*
Maine	7,314	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,314	0.4
N.H.	6,527	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,527	.3
Vt.	3,952	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,952	.2
Mass.	9,373	---	---	---	9,972	---	540	---	---	647	---	20,532	1.0
R.I.	460	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	460	(2)
Conn.	4,950	---	---	---	---	---	756	441	---	---	---	6,147	.3
N.Y.	64,897	---	677	3,167	---	38,763	2,640	2,646	---	1,812	---	114,602	5.5
N.J.	10,320	---	---	---	2,650	245	13,104	---	---	2,003	---	28,322	1.4
Pa.	39,840	---	560	2,600	---	10,494	14,280	746	---	2,232	---	70,752	3.4
Ohio	14,784	---	---	148	---	3,147	2,380	---	---	2,296	---	22,755	1.1
Ind.	3,896	---	---	---	---	---	400	---	---	684	---	4,980	.2
Ill.	8,453	---	---	---	---	---	550	---	---	809	---	9,812	.5
Mich.	41,540	---	9,180	37,801	---	8,740	8,190	1,680	2,100	5,503	---	114,734	5.5
Wis.	6,000	---	---	1,888	8,845	---	---	---	---	1,687	---	18,420	.9
Minn.	3,350	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,350	.2
Iowa	1,566	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,566	.1
Mo.	6,890	---	---	---	---	341	687	---	---	438	---	8,356	.4
Kans.	1,232	---	---	---	---	---	390	---	---	---	---	1,622	.1
Del.	1,063	---	---	---	---	---	146	---	---	---	---	1,209	.1
Md.	5,980	---	---	---	---	---	2,192	---	---	477	---	8,649	.4
Va.	31,786	---	---	---	---	---	3,744	---	---	167	---	35,697	1.7
W. Va.	19,740	---	---	---	---	---	2,783	---	---	---	---	22,523	1.1
N.C.	18,290	---	---	---	---	949	2,640	---	---	1,820	---	23,699	1.1
S.C.	2,060	---	---	---	---	[3]1,228	27,090	---	---	---	---	30,378	1.5
Ga.	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,055	---	---	---	---	8,055	.4
Fla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,706	7,207	13,913	.7
Ky.	1,555	---	---	---	---	---	775	---	---	413	---	2,743	.1
Tenn.	728	---	---	---	---	---	580	---	---	613	---	1,921	.1
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,728	---	---	---	---	1,728	.1
Miss.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,190	---	---	---	---	1,190	.1
Ark.	1,495	---	---	---	---	1,496	3,100	---	---	1,072	---	7,163	.3
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,166	---	---	2,266	---	3,432	.2
Okla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	15	---	---	360	---	375	(2)
Texas	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,880	---	---	---	---	2,880	.1
Mont.	---	---	875	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	875	(2)
Idaho	10,788	---	992	---	---	---	1,090	189	1,623	---	---	14,682	.7
Colo.	4,050	---	160	468	---	---	2,165	936	---	---	---	7,779	.4
N. Mex.	490	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	490	(2)
Ariz.	---	---	---	---	---	9,000	---	---	---	---	---	9,000	.4
Utah	3,478	211	1,695	2,152	---	---	1,936	646	---	---	---	10,118	.5
Wash.	167,958	682	18,495	---	957	12,880	2,375	33,583	2,574	5,823	6,012	251,339	12.1
Ore.	10,230	---	12,496	657	957	---	1,848	27,010	4,200	10,475	12,247	80,120	3.9
Calif.	31,240	24,388	19,180	---	---	493,126	147,368	56,830	101,662	104,456	110,618	1,088,868	52.4
Hawaii	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,736	5,736	.3
U.S.[4]	546,275	25,281	64,310	48,881	23,381	580,409	258,783	124,707	112,159	152,759	141,820	2,078,765	100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

—Continued

Table 12—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Value of production by States, United States, 1974—Continued

State	Citrus fruit[1]						Total all fruit		Tree nuts				Total all fruit and tree nuts	
	Oranges	Grapefruit	Lemons	Other[2]	Total		Value	Percent of U.S.	Pecans	Other[3]	Total		Value	Percent of U.S.
					Value	Percent of U.S.					Value	Percent of U.S.		
	1,000 dollars	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*Percent*	*1,000 dollars*	*Percent*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*Percent*	*1,000 dollars*	*Percent*
Maine	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,314	0.2	---	---	---	---	7,314	0.2
N.H.	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,527	.2	---	---	---	---	6,527	.2
Vt.	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,952	.1	---	---	---	---	3,952	.1
Mass.	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,532	.7	---	---	---	---	20,532	.6
R.I.	---	---	---	---	---	---	460	(2)	---	---	---	---	460	(2)
Conn.	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,147	.2	---	---	---	---	6,147	.2
N.Y.	---	---	---	---	---	---	114,602	3.8	---	---	---	---	114,602	3.5
N.J.	---	---	---	---	---	---	28,322	.9	---	---	---	---	28,322	.9
Pa.	---	---	---	---	---	---	70,752	2.4	---	---	---	---	70,752	2.1
Ohio	---	---	---	---	---	---	22,755	.8	---	---	---	---	22,755	.7
Ind.	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,980	.2	---	---	---	---	4,980	.2
Ill.	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,812	.3	---	---	---	---	9,812	.3
Mich.	---	---	---	---	---	---	114,734	3.8	---	---	---	---	114,734	3.5
Wis.	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,420	.6	---	---	---	---	18,420	.6
Minn.	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,350	.1	---	---	---	---	3,350	.1
Iowa	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,566	.1	---	---	---	---	1,566	(2)
Mo.	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,356	.3	---	---	---	---	8,356	.3
Kans.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,622	.1	---	---	---	---	1,622	(2)
Del.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,209	(2)	---	---	---	---	1,209	(2)
Md.	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,649	.3	---	---	---	---	8,649	.3
Va.	---	---	---	---	---	---	35,697	1.2	---	---	---	---	35,697	1.1
W. Va.	---	---	---	---	---	---	22,523	.8	---	---	---	---	22,523	.7
N.C.	---	---	---	---	---	---	23,699	.8	995	---	995	0.3	24,694	.7
S.C.	---	---	---	---	---	---	30,378	1.0	1,179	---	1,179	.4	31,557	1.0
Ga.	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,055	.3	28,730	---	28,730	9.3	36,785	1.1
Fla.	423,345	123,423	---	44,782	591,550	64.1	605,463	20.2	1,089	---	1,089	.4	606,552	18.3
Ky.	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,743	.1	---	---	---	---	2,743	.1
Tenn.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,921	.1	---	---	---	---	1,921	.1
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,728	.1	5,500	---	5,500	1.8	7,228	.2
Miss.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,190	(2)	1,388	---	1,388	.4	2,578	.1
Ark.	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,163	.2	605	---	605	.2	7,768	.2
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,432	.1	1,340	---	1,340	.4	4,772	.1
Okla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	375	(2)	946	---	946	.3	1,321	(2)
Texas	10,428	17,762	---	---	28,190	3.1	31,070	1.0	16,055	---	16,055	5.2	47,125	1.4
Mont.	---	---	---	---	---	---	875	(2)	---	---	---	---	875	(2)
Idaho	---	---	---	---	---	---	14,682	.5	---	---	---	---	14,682	.4
Colo.	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,779	.3	---	---	---	---	7,779	.2
N. Mex.	---	---	---	---	---	---	490	(2)	6,732	---	6,732	2.2	7,222	.2
Ariz.	10,026	4,182	18,067	3,454	35,729	3.9	44,729	1.5	---	---	---	---	44,729	1.4
Utah	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,118	.3	---	---	---	---	10,118	.3
Wash.	---	---	---	---	---	---	251,339	8.4	---	170	170	.1	251,509	7.6
Ore.	---	---	---	---	---	---	80,120	2.7	---	4,154	4,154	1.3	84,274	2.5
Calif.	156,892	12,306	91,784	5,916	266,898	28.9	1,355,766	45.2	---	235,045	235,045	76.0	1,590,811	48.1
Hawaii	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,736	.2	---	5,238	5,238	1.7	10,974	.3
U.S.[4]	600,691	157,673	109,851	54,152	922,367	100.0	3,001,132	100.0	64,559	244,607	309,166	100.0	3,310,298	100.0

[1] Avocado 1973/74 crop, bananas, bushberries, dates, figs, nectarines, olives, papayas, persimmons, and pomegranates. [2] Less than 0.05 percent. [3] Includes Georgia. [4] Some United States totals do not add due to rounding. [5] 1973/74 crop. [6] Tangerines, limes, tangelos, and temples. [7] Almonds, filberts, Macadamia nuts, and walnuts.

Table 13—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized production, by States, United States, 1975[1]

State	Noncitrus fruit												
	Apples	Apricots	Cherries		Cranberries	Grapes	Peaches	Pears	Plums and prunes	Strawberries	Other[2]	Total	
			Sweet	Tart								Quantity	Percent of U.S.
	1,000 tons	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*Percent*
Maine	33.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	33.0	0.3
N.H.	27.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	27.5	.2
Vt.	16.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	16.5	.1
Mass.	43.0	---	---	---	40.5	---	2.6	---	---	0.8	---	86.9	.7
R.I.	2.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.1	(3)
Conn.	21.5	---	---	---	---	---	2.7	1.9	---	---	---	26.1	.2
N.Y.	440.0	---	6.8	12.5	---	153.0	8.5	17.5	---	2.0	---	640.3	5.4
N.J.	55.0	---	---	---	11.0	1.2	45.0	---	---	2.0	---	114.2	1.0
Pa.	265.0	---	.9	5.8	---	48.0	55.0	3.4	---	2.4	---	380.5	3.2
Ohio	76.0	---	---	.2	---	14.6	10.0	---	---	3.3	---	104.1	.9
Ind.	39.0	---	---	---	---	---	5.0	---	---	2.5	---	46.5	.4
Ill.	56.0	---	---	---	---	---	13.5	---	---	1.6	---	71.1	.6
Mich.	355.0	---	27.0	91.0	---	55.0	27.5	15.0	18.0	8.2	---	596.7	5.0
Wis.	32.0	---	---	4.8	41.2	---	---	---	---	2.0	---	80.0	.7
Minn.	9.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9.2	.1
Iowa	4.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.6	(3)
Mo.	33.5	---	---	---	---	2.8	11.5	---	---	1.2	---	49.0	.4
Kans.	8.5	---	---	---	---	---	5.5	---	---	---	---	14.0	.1
Del.	6.8	---	---	---	---	---	1.6	---	---	---	---	8.4	.1
Md.	39.5	---	---	---	---	---	11.5	---	---	.9	---	51.9	.4
Va.	197.5	---	---	---	---	---	16.0	---	---	.5	---	214.0	1.8
W. Va.	117.0	---	---	---	---	---	14.0	---	---	---	---	137.0	1.1
N.C.	137.5	---	---	---	---	3.8	15.0	---	---	2.4	---	158.7	1.3
S.C.	11.0	---	---	---	---	[4]4.8	105.0	---	---	---	---	120.8	1.0
Ga.	---	---	---	---	---	---	47.5	---	---	---	---	47.5	.4
Fla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9.9	21.9	31.8	.3
Ky.	10.6	---	---	---	---	---	8.2	---	---	1.2	---	20.0	.2
Tenn.	5.0	---	---	---	---	---	4.4	---	---	.6	---	10.0	.1
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.5	---	---	---	---	3.5	(3)
Miss.	---	---	---	---	---	---	[4]3.5	---	---	---	---	3.5	(3)
Ark.	10.6	---	---	---	---	10.5	17.5	---	---	2.2	---	40.8	.3
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.5	---	---	3.5	---	5.0	(3)
Okla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.4	---	---	1.2	---	4.6	(3)
Texas	---	---	---	---	---	---	8.0	---	---	---	---	8.0	.1
Mont.	---	---	2.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.4	(3)
Idaho	47.5	---	1.6	---	---	---	5.2	1.6	3.5	---	---	59.4	.5
Colo.	46.0	---	.4	1.6	---	---	8.0	6.0	---	---	---	62.0	.5
N. Mex.	5.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.0	(3)
Ariz.	---	---	---	---	---	12.3	---	---	---	---	---	12.3	.1
Utah	24.5	0.5	2.8	4.0	---	---	8.0	4.1	---	---	---	43.9	.4
Wash.	1,100.0	3.0	42.3	---	6.8	108.5	19.8	240.0	20.2	11.6	12.9	1,565.1	13.1
Ore.	80.0	---	36.5	3.1	4.9	---	6.0	172.0	27.5	20.8	19.8	370.6	3.1
Calif.	230.0	166.0	33.0	---	---	3,924.0	839.5	300.4	585.0	190.0	345.2	6,613.1	55.5
Hawaii	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	23.1	23.1	.2
U.S.[5]	3,585.8	169.5	153.6	123.1	104.4	4,338.4	1,334.0	761.9	654.2	271.0	422.9	11,918.8	100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

—Continued

Table 13--Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized production, by States, United States, 1975[1] --Continued

State	Citrus fruit[6]						Total all fruit		Tree nuts				Total all fruit and tree nuts	
	Oranges	Grapefruit	Lemons	Other[7]	Total		Quantity	Percent of U.S.	Pecans	Other[8]	Total		Quantity	Percent of U.S.
					Quantity	Percent of U.S.					Quantity	Percent of U.S.		
	1,000 tons	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*Percent*	*1,000 tons*	*Percent*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*Percent*	*1,000 tons*	*Percent*
Maine	---	---	---	---	---	---	33.0	0.1	---	---	---	---	33.0	0.1
N.H.	---	---	---	---	---	---	27.5	.1	---	---	---	---	27.5	.1
Vt.	---	---	---	---	---	---	16.5	.1	---	---	---	---	16.5	.1
Mass.	---	---	---	---	---	---	86.9	.3	---	---	---	---	86.9	.3
R.I.	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.1	(3)	---	---	---	---	2.1	(3)
Conn.	---	---	---	---	---	---	26.1	.1	---	---	---	---	26.1	.1
N.Y.	---	---	---	---	---	---	640.3	2.4	---	---	---	---	640.3	2.4
N.J.	---	---	---	---	---	---	114.2	.4	---	---	---	---	114.2	.4
Pa.	---	---	---	---	---	---	380.5	1.4	---	---	---	---	380.5	1.4
Ohio	---	---	---	---	---	---	104.1	.4	---	---	---	---	104.1	.4
Ind.	---	---	---	---	---	---	46.5	.2	---	---	---	---	46.5	.2
Ill.	---	---	---	---	---	---	71.1	.3	---	---	---	---	71.1	.3
Mich.	---	---	---	---	---	---	596.7	2.3	---	---	---	---	596.7	2.2
Wis.	---	---	---	---	---	---	80.0	.3	---	---	---	---	80.0	.3
Minn.	---	---	---	---	---	---	9.2	(3)	---	---	---	---	9.2	(3)
Iowa	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.6	(3)	---	---	---	---	4.6	(3)
Mo.	---	---	---	---	---	---	49.0	.2	---	---	---	---	49.0	.2
Kans.	---	---	---	---	---	---	14.0	.1	---	---	---	---	14.0	.1
Del.	---	---	---	---	---	---	8.4	(3)	---	---	---	---	8.4	(3)
Md.	---	---	---	---	---	---	51.9	.2	---	---	---	---	51.9	.2
Va.	---	---	---	---	---	---	214.0	.8	---	---	---	---	214.0	.8
W. Va.	---	---	---	---	---	---	131.0	.5	---	---	---	---	131.0	.5
N.C.	---	---	---	---	---	---	158.7	.6	1.1	---	1.1	0.2	159.8	.6
S.C.	---	---	---	---	---	---	120.8	.5	1.2	---	1.2	.2	122.0	.5
Ga.	---	---	---	---	---	---	47.5	.2	37.5	---	37.5	7.6	85.0	.3
Fla.	7,799.0	1,896.0	---	642.0	10,337.0	70.9	10,368.8	39.1	2.5	---	2.5	.5	10,371.3	38.4
Ky.	---	---	---	---	---	---	20.0	.1	---	---	---	---	20.0	.1
Tenn.	---	---	---	---	---	---	10.0	(3)	---	---	---	---	10.0	(3)
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.5	(3)	10.0	---	10.0	2.0	13.5	(3)
Miss.	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.5	(3)	3.0	---	3.0	.6	6.5	(3)
Ark.	---	---	---	---	---	---	40.8	.2	1.8	---	1.8	.4	42.6	.2
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.0	(3)	15.0	---	15.0	3.1	20.0	.1
Okla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.6	(3)	13.0	---	13.0	2.6	17.6	.1
Texas	193.0	292.0	---	---	485.0	3.3	493.0	1.9	25.0	---	25.0	5.1	518.0	1.9
Mont.	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.4	(3)	---	---	---	---	2.4	(3)
Idaho	---	---	---	---	---	---	59.4	.2	---	---	---	---	59.4	.2
Colo.	---	---	---	---	---	---	62.0	.2	---	---	---	---	62.0	.2
N. Mex.	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.0	(3)	5.0	---	5.0	1.0	10.0	(3)
Ariz.	187.0	89.0	274.0	23.0	573.0	3.9	585.3	2.2	---	---	---	---	585.3	2.2
Utah	---	---	---	---	---	---	43.9	.2	---	---	---	---	43.9	.2
Wash.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,565.1	5.9	---	0.4	.4	.1	1,565.5	5.8
Ore.	---	---	---	---	---	---	370.6	1.4	---	12.8	12.8	2.6	383.4	1.4
Calif.	2,066.0	219.0	844.0	58.0	3,187.0	21.9	9,800.1	37.0	---	354.0	354.0	72.1	10,154.1	37.6
Hawaii	---	---	---	---	---	---	23.1	.1	---	8.4	8.4	1.7	31.5	.1
U.S.[5]	10,245.0	2,496.0	1,118.0	723.0	14,582.0	100.0	26,500.8	100.0	115.1	375.6	490.7	100.0	26,991.5	100.0

[1] Preliminary. [2] Avocado 1974/75 crop, bananas, bushberries, dates, figs, nectarines, olives, papayas, persimmons, and pomegranates. [3] Less than 0.05 percent. [4] Includes Georgia. [5] Some United States totals do not add due to rounding. [6] 1974/75 crop. [7] Tangerines, limes, tangelos, and temples. [8] Almonds, filberts, Macadamia nuts, and walnuts.

Table 14—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Value of production, by States, United States, 1975[1]

State	Noncitrus fruits												
	Apples	Apricots	Cherries		Cranberries	Grapes	Peaches	Pears	Prunes and plums	Strawberries	Other[2]	Total	
			Sweet	Tart								Value	Percent of U.S.[6]
	1,000 dollars	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*Percent*
Maine	6,402	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,402	0.3
N.H.	5,610	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,610	.3
Vt.	3,333	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,333	.2
Mass.	8,342	---	---	---	8,667	---	1,060	---	---	680	---	18,749	.9
R.I.	441	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	441	(3)
Conn.	4,300	---	---	---	---	---	1,080	551	---	---	---	5,931	.3
N.Y.	51,040	---	1,870	2,367	---	30,906	2,771	2,538	---	1,659	---	93,151	4.5
N.J.	6,820	---	---	---	2,343	216	14,130	---	---	1,480	---	24,989	1.2
Pa.	25,970	---	628	1,218	---	7,824	13,530	374	---	2,462	---	52,006	2.5
Ohio	15,200	---	---	108	---	2,832	3,540	---	---	2,508	---	24,188	1.2
Ind.	6,708	---	---	---	---	---	1,780	---	---	1,885	---	10,373	.5
Ill.	9,408	---	---	---	---	---	3,780	---	---	848	---	14,036	.7
Mich.	31,950	---	6,426	16,268	---	6,710	7,370	2,100	2,160	5,297	---	78,281	3.8
Wis.	6,144	---	---	962	9,653	---	---	---	---	1,576	---	18,335	.9
Minn.	2,461	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,461	.1
Iowa	1,181	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,181	.1
Mo.	8,308	---	---	---	---	666	3,588	---	---	799	---	13,361	.7
Kans.	1,394	---	---	---	---	---	1,465	---	---	---	---	2,879	.1
Del.	797	---	---	---	---	---	323	---	---	---	---	1,120	.1
Md.	4,266	---	---	---	---	---	2,875	---	---	662	---	7,803	.4
Va.	22,515	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	---	---	343	---	26,858	1.3
W. Va.	16,848	---	---	---	---	---	3,192	---	---	---	---	20,040	1.0
N.C.	18,700	---	---	---	---	882	5,250	---	---	2,035	---	26,867	1.3
S.C.	2,046	---	---	---	---	4997	34,020	---	---	---	---	37,063	1.8
Ga.	---	---	---	---	---	---	22,610	---	---	---	---	22,610	1.1
Fla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,375	7,161	15,536	.8
Ky.	2,047	---	---	---	---	---	2,310	---	---	893	---	5,250	.3
Tenn.	1,070	---	---	---	---	---	1,175	---	---	486	---	2,731	.1
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,589	---	---	---	---	1,589	.1
Miss.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,330	---	---	---	---	1,330	.1
Ark.	1,667	---	---	---	---	2,184	4,795	---	---	1,620	---	10,266	.5
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	615	---	---	3,738	---	4,353	.2
Okla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	945	---	---	938	---	1,883	.1
Texas	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,520	---	---	---	---	3,520	.2
Mont.	---	---	1,435	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,435	.1
Idaho	9,975	---	890	---	---	---	1,218	318	700	---	---	13,101	.6
Colo.	5,060	---	246	376	---	---	2,720	918	---	---	---	9,320	.5
N. Mex.	1,230	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,230	.1
Ariz.	---	---	---	---	---	7,319	---	---	---	---	---	7,319	.4
Utah	3,136	193	1,165	760	---	---	2,144	603	---	---	---	8,001	.4
Wash.	233,200	954	20,262	---	1,404	13,997	3,604	32,480	2,343	4,992	6,498	319,734	15.6
Ore.	10,240	---	12,666	676	1,013	---	2,052	23,216	3,603	9,533	7,781	70,780	3.4
Calif.	28,980	34,196	24,288	---	---	479,332	135,650	44,668	79,512	112,237	113,826	1,052,689	51.2
Hawaii	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,559	6,559	.3
U.S.[5]	556,789	35,343	69,876	22,735	23,080	563,865	290,051	107,766	88,318	165,046	141,825	2,054,694	100.0

See footnotes at end of table

—Continued

Table 14—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Value of production, by States, United States, 1975[1] —Continued

State	Citrus fruits[2]						Total all fruits		Tree nuts				Total of all fruit and tree nuts	
	Oranges	Grapefruit	Lemons	Other[7]	Total		Value	Percent of U.S.	Pecans	Other[8]	Total		Value	Percent of U.S.
					Value	Percent of U.S.					Value	Percent of U.S.		
	1,000 dollars	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*Percent*	*1,000 dollars*	*Percent*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*Percent*	*1,000 dollars*	*Percent*
Maine	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,402	0.2	---	---	---	---	6,402	0.2
N.H.	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,610	.2	---	---	---	---	5,610	.2
Vt.	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,333	.1	---	---	---	---	3,333	.1
Mass.	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,749	.6	---	---	---	---	18,749	.6
R.I.	---	---	---	---	---	---	441	(3)	---	---	---	---	441	(3)
Conn.	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,931	.2	---	---	---	---	5,931	.2
N.Y.	---	---	---	---	---	---	93,151	3.1	---	---	---	---	93,151	2.8
N.J.	---	---	---	---	---	---	24,989	.8	---	---	---	---	24,989	.7
Pa.	---	---	---	---	---	---	52,006	1.7	---	---	---	---	52,006	1.6
Ohio	---	---	---	---	---	---	24,188	.8	---	---	---	---	24,188	.7
Ind.	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,373	.3	---	---	---	---	10,373	.3
Ill.	---	---	---	---	---	---	14,036	.5	---	---	---	---	14,036	.4
Mich.	---	---	---	---	---	---	78,281	2.6	---	---	---	---	78,281	2.3
Wis.	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,335	.6	---	---	---	---	18,335	.5
Minn.	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,461	.1	---	---	---	---	2,461	.1
Iowa	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,181	(3)	---	---	---	---	1,181	(3)
Mo.	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,361	.4	---	---	---	---	13,361	.4
Kans.	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,879	.1	---	---	---	---	2,879	.1
Del.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,120	(3)	---	---	---	---	1,120	(3)
Md.	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,803	.3	---	---	---	---	7,803	.2
Va.	---	---	---	---	---	---	26,858	.9	---	---	---	---	26,858	.8
W. Va.	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,040	.7	---	---	---	---	20,040	.6
N.C.	---	---	---	---	---	---	26,867	.9	955	---	955	0.3	27,822	.8
S.C.	---	---	---	---	---	---	37,063	1.2	970	---	970	.3	38,033	1.1
Ga.	---	---	---	---	---	---	22,610	.7	32,100	---	32,100	10.4	54,710	1.6
Fla.	444,469	118,823	---	46,831	610,123	62.7	625,659	20.7	1,746	---	1,746	.6	627,405	18.8
Ky.	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,250	.2	---	---	---	---	5,250	.2
Tenn.	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,731	.1	---	---	---	---	2,731	.1
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,589	.1	7,300	---	7,300	2.4	8,889	.3
Miss.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,330	(3)	2,508	---	2,508	.8	3,838	.1
Ark.	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,266	.3	1,295	---	1,295	.4	11,561	.3
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,353	.1	10,480	---	10,480	3.4	14,833	.4
Okla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,883	.1	9,063	---	9,063	2.9	10,946	.3
Texas	8,680	16,790	---	---	25,470	2.6	28,990	1.0	19,920	---	19,920	6.5	48,910	1.5
Mont.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,435	(3)	---	---	---	---	1,435	(3)
Idaho	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,101	.4	---	---	---	---	13,101	.4
Colo.	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,320	.3	---	---	---	---	9,320	.3
N. Mex.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,230	(3)	6,200	---	6,200	2.0	7,430	.2
Ariz.	13,259	5,817	23,760	2,885	45,721	4.7	53,040	1.8	---	---	---	---	53,040	1.6
Utah	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,001	.3	---	---	---	---	8,001	.2
Wash.	---	---	---	---	---	---	319,734	10.6	---	208	208	.1	319,942	9.6
Ore.	---	---	---	---	---	---	70,780	2.3	---	7,318	7,318	2.4	78,098	2.3
Calif.	178,794	16,846	89,466	6,037	291,143	29.9	1,343,832	44.4	---	203,025	203,025	65.9	1,546,857	46.4
Hawaii	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,559	.2	---	5,040	5,040	1.6	11,599	.3
U.S.[4]	645,202	158,276	113,226	55,753	972,457	100.0	3,027,151	100.0	92,537	215,591	308,128	100.0	3,335,279	100.0

[1] Preliminary. [2] Avocado 1974/75 crop, bananas, bushberries, dates, figs, nectarines, olives, papayas, persimmons, and pomegranates. [3] Less than 0.05 percent. [4] Includes Georgia. [5] Some United States totals do not add due to rounding. [6] 1974/75 crop. [7] Tangerines, limes, tangelos, and temples. [8] Almonds, filberts, Macadamia nuts, and walnuts.

Table 15—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized production and value, principal States and United States, 1974 and 1975

Year and State	Noncitrus fruits		Citrus fruits		All fruits		Tree nuts		All fruits and tree nuts	
	Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value	Production[1]	Value	Production[1]	Value
	1,000 tons	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 dollars*
1974:										
California ..	6,472.6	1,088,868	2,285.0	266,898	8,757.6	1,355,766	344.0	235,045	9,101.6	1,590,811
Florida	29.1	13,913	10,088.0	591,550	10,117.1	605,463	1.2	1,089	10,118.3	606,552
Washington	1,303.1	251,339	---	---	1,303.1	251,339	.3	170	1,303.4	251,509
Michigan ..	577.3	114,734	---	---	577.3	114,734	---	---	577.3	114,734
New York .	655.4	114,602	---	---	655.4	114,602	---	---	655.4	114,602
Oregon	374.1	80,120	---	---	374.1	80,120	7.9	4,154	382.0	84,274
Pennsylvania	365.8	70,752	---	---	365.8	70,752	---	---	365.8	70,752
Texas	9.0	2,880	709.0	28,190	718.0	31,070	19.0	16,055	737.0	47,125
Arizona ...	12.5	9,000	330.0	35,729	342.5	44,729	---	---	342.5	44,729
Georgia ...	22.5	8,055	---	---	22.5	8,055	29.0	28,730	51.5	36,785
Other States	1,492.5	324,502	---	---	1,492.5	324,502	27.6	23,923	1,520.1	348,425
United States	11,313.9	2,078,765	13,412.0	922,367	24,725.9	3,001,132	429.0	309,166	25,154.9	3,310,298
1975:										
California ..	6,613.1	1,052,689	3,187.0	291,143	9,800.1	1,343,832	354.0	203,025	10,154.1	1,546,857
Florida	31.8	15,536	10,337.0	610,123	10,368.8	625,659	2.5	1,746	10,371.3	627,405
Washington	1,565.1	319,734	---	---	1,565.1	319,734	.4	208	1,565.5	319,942
New York .	640.3	93,151	---	---	640.3	93,151	---	---	640.3	93,151
Michigan ..	596.7	78,281	---	---	596.7	78,281	---	---	596.7	78,281
Oregon	370.6	70,780	---	---	370.6	70,780	12.8	7,318	383.4	78,098
Georgia ...	47.5	22,610	---	---	47.5	22,610	37.5	32,100	85.0	54,710
Arizona ...	12.3	7,319	573.0	45,721	585.3	53,040	---	---	585.3	53,040
Pennsylvania	380.5	52,006	---	---	380.5	52,006	---	---	380.5	52,006
Texas	8.0	3,520	485.0	25,470	493.0	28,990	25.0	19,920	518.0	48,910
Other States	1,652.9	339,068	---	---	1,652.9	339,068	58.5	43,811	1,711.4	382,879
United States	11,918.8	2,054,694	14,582.0	972,457	26,500.8	3,027,151	490.7	308,128	26,991.5	3,335,279

[1] Does not add due to rounding.

Table 16—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized production and value, Unjted States, crop year, 1973, 1974, and 1975

Commodity	Utilized production			Value of production		
	Crop year			Crop year		
	1973	1974	1975[1]	1973	1974	1975[1]
	1,000 tons	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*
NONCITRUS:						
Apples, commercial	3,113	3,242	3,586	545,723	546,275	556,789
Apricots, 3 States	158	94	170	25,834	25,281	35,343
Avocados, 2 States[2]	89	73	124	44,371	49,342	56,121
Bananas, Hawaii	4	3	3	773	865	842
Bushberries, 2 States	22	31	33	19,997	18,259	14,279
Cherries, sweet	154	144	154	56,395	64,310	69,876
Cherries, tart	87	132	123	32,776	48,881	22,735
Cranberries	101	106	104	28,379	23,381	23,080
Dates, California	24	24	24	4,602	5,130	5,546
Figs, California	42	44	35	9,626	10,321	5,364
Grapes	4,193	4,192	4,338	680,079	580,409	553,865
Nectarines, California	86	115	111	21,803	26,094	30,525
Olives, California	70	59	66	27,440	25,389	21,877
Papayas, Hawaii	16	19	20	4,180	4,871	5,717
Peaches[3]	1,221	1,370	1,334	202,912	258,783	290,051
Pears	724	737	762	99,639	124,707	107,766
Persimmons, California	2	3	2	723	835	636
Plums, California	97	143	126	31,137	39,182	17,262
Pomegranates, California	4	6	6	638	714	918
Prunes, California	613	444	459	94,710	62,480	62,250
Prunes and plums, other States	67	67	69	9,816	10,497	8,806
Strawberries	239	267	271	131,592	152,759	165,046
Total noncitrus	11,126	[4]11,315	[4]11,920	2,073,145	2,078,765	2,054,694
CITRUS:[2]						
Oranges	9,737	9,386	10,245	603,305	600,691	645,202
Tangerines	223	210	228	20,729	22,502	23,926
Grapefruit	2,676	2,692	2,496	177,055	157,673	158,276
Lemons	844	676	1,118	97,302	109,851	113,226
Limes, Florida	44	42	44	6,710	7,560	8,492
Tangelos, Florida[5]	140	167	212	7,812	9,250	11,092
Temples, Florida	230	239	239	15,606	14,840	12,243
Total citrus	13,894	13,412	14,582	928,519	922,367	972,457
TREE NUTS:						
Almonds, California	134	189	159	199,660	170,100	115,275
Filberts, 2 States	12	7	12	7,252	3,754	7,052
Macadamia nuts, Hawaii	6	8	8	3,092	5,238	5,040
Pecans	138	69	115	101,215	64,559	92,537
Walnuts, 2 States	175	157	196	105,820	65,515	88,224
Total tree nuts	465	[4]430	[4]490	417,039	309,166	308,128
Total all fruit and nuts	25,485	[4]25,157	26,992	3,418,703	3,310,298	3,335,279

[1] Preliminary. [2] 1973 indicates 1972/73. [3] Production excludes culls and cannery diversions for California clingstone peaches. [4] Due to rounding, totals are not identical in tables 11, 13, and 15. [5] Excludes K-early citrus fruit.

Table 17—Production and utilization of specified noncitrus fruit, United States, crops of 1971-75

Commodity and crop year	Production		Utilization[1]									
				Processed (fresh equivalent)								
	Total	Utilized[2]	Fresh	Canned	Frozen	Brined	Crushed for			Dried	Other[3]	Total processed[2]
							Wine	Juice	Oil			
	Thousand tons	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*
Apricots:												
1971	187.2	149.5	17.6	99.5	6.4	---	---	---	---	26.0	---	131.9
1972	127.6	127.5	10.1	93.0	6.4	---	---	---	---	18.0	---	117.4
1973	157.9	157.7	11.9	116.7	9.6	---	---	---	---	19.5	---	145.8
1974	93.6	93.6	8.4	62.5	5.6	---	---	---	---	17.0	---	85.1
1975	177.5	169.5	13.1	120.6	7.4	---	---	---	---	28.4	---	156.4
Bananas:												
1971	2.9	2.9	2.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1972	3.0	3.0	3.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1973	3.6	3.6	3.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1974	3.3	3.3	3.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1975	3.0	3.0	3.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Bushberries:												
1971	34.5	33.8	2.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	31.7
1972	31.3	31.3	2.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	29.0
1973	21.8	21.6	1.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	19.7
1974	31.5	31.0	1.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	29.2
1975	34.4	32.6	1.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	30.7
Cherries, sweet:												
1971	141.3	140.0	68.6	11.4	---	59.0	---	---	---	---	1.0	71.4
1972	95.2	95.0	41.7	7.2	---	43.3	---	---	---	---	2.9	53.4
1973	157.6	153.6	82.8	13.0	---	53.9	---	---	---	---	3.9	70.8
1974	143.6	143.6	66.6	14.8	---	51.5	---	---	---	---	10.6	77.0
1975	153.6	153.6	80.0	8.6	---	60.0	---	---	---	---	5.1	73.7
Cherries, tart:												
1971	139.9	139.3	5.6	37.3	92.4	---	---	---	---	---	4.0	133.6
1972	155.8	134.2	3.1	41.9	83.1	---	---	---	---	---	6.1	131.1
1973	87.6	87.0	2.6	23.5	57.5	---	---	---	---	---	3.4	84.4
1974	132.4	132.3	2.2	44.9	81.3	---	---	---	---	---	3.9	130.0
1975	145.2	123.1	3.6	40.8	74.6	---	---	---	---	---	4.1	119.5
Dates:												
1971	19.2	19.2	19.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1972	15.6	15.6	15.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1973	23.6	23.6	23.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1974	23.8	23.8	23.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1975	23.7	23.7	23.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

See footnotes at end of table.

—Continued

Table 17—Production and utilization of specified noncitrus fruit, United States, crops of 1971-75—Continued

Commodity and crop year	Production		Utilization[1]									
				Processed (fresh equivalent)								
	Total	Utilized[2]	Fresh	Canned	Frozen	Brined	Crushed for			Dried	Other[3]	Total processed[2]
							Wine	Juice	Oil			
	Thousand tons	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*
Figs:												
1971	45.2	45.2	1.4	3.9	---	---	---	---	---	39.9	---	43.8
1972	36.5	36.5	[4]3.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	33.3	---	33.3
1973	41.9	41.9	[4]4.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	37.5	---	37.5
1974	44.2	44.2	[4]5.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	39.2	---	39.2
1975	35.0	35.0	[4]3.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	31.8	---	31.8
Grapes:												
1971	3,996.7	3,996.7	410.0	58.4	---	---	2,309.7	337.7	---	880.9	---	3,586.8
1972	2,569.6	2,569.6	349.6	50.5	---	---	1,520.2	212.0	---	437.4	---	2,220.1
1973	4,193.2	4,193.2	400.6	59.0	---	---	2,567.3	181.2	---	969.3	14.7	3,792.5
1974	4,191.5	4,191.5	427.2	61.2	---	---	2,415.7	247.8	---	1,023.8	15.8	3,764.3
1975	4,338.4	4,338.4	430.5	52.7	---	---	2,312.9	267.5	---	1,256.6	18.3	3,908.0
Nectarines:												
1971	69.0	69.0	68.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.9
1972	86.0	86.0	85.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.6
1973	85.5	85.5	84.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.9
1974	115.0	115.0	113.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.4
1975	111.0	111.0	110.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.0
Olives:												
1971	55.0	55.0	.7	39.6	---	---	---	---	4.9	---	9.8	54.3
1972	24.2	24.2	.2	20.0	---	---	---	---	.7	---	3.3	24.0
1973	70.0	70.0	.7	54.3	---	---	---	---	4.3	---	10.7	69.3
1974	58.5	58.5	.9	46.7	---	---	---	---	3.1	---	7.8	57.6
1975	65.5	65.5	.9	51.8	---	---	---	---	3.8	---	9.0	64.6
Papayas:												
1971	10.4	10.4	9.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.8
1972	12.9	12.9	11.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.9
1973	16.4	16.4	14.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.0
1974	18.6	18.6	17.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.3
1975	20.0	20.0	17.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.5
Peaches:												
1971	1,440.6	1,370.5	600.0	698.6	43.0	---	---	---	---	14.9	14.0	770.5
1972	1,205.2	1,144.2	442.0	634.4	32.6	---	---	---	---	12.0	23.2	702.3
1973	1,310.6	1,221.4	482.7	662.7	52.4	---	---	---	---	12.0	11.6	738.8
1974	1,450.8	1,370.4	468.2	825.3	39.0	---	---	---	---	14.5	23.3	902.2
1975	1,423.0	1,334.0	557.2	720.4	22.4	---	---	---	---	19.0	15.0	776.8
Pears:												
1971	749.2	706.9	284.5	388.5	---	---	---	---	---	4.5	29.4	422.4
1972	611.7	608.3	250.7	341.8	---	---	---	---	---	5.3	10.5	357.6
1973	728.2	723.6	305.1	387.5	---	---	---	---	---	4.9	26.1	418.5
1974	738.2	737.1	292.8	394.7	---	---	---	---	---	5.1	44.5	444.3
1975	765.2	761.9	328.3	396.6	---	---	---	---	---	5.7	31.3	433.6

See footnotes at end of table.

—Continued

Table 17—Production and utilization of specified noncitrus fruit, United States, crops of 1971-75—Continued

Commodity and crop year	Production		Utilization[1]									
				Processed (fresh equivalent)								
	Total	Utilized[2]	Fresh	Canned	Frozen	Brined	Crushed for			Dried	Other[3]	Total processed[2]
							Wine	Juice	Oil			
	Thousand tons	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*
Persimmons:												
1971	1.2	1.2	1.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1972	2.5	2.5	2.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1973	2.0	2.0	2.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1974	2.5	2.5	2.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1975	2.1	2.1	2.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
California, plums:												
1971	101.0	101.0	98.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.8
1972	96.0	96.0	93.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.7
1973	97.0	97.0	93.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.2
1974	143.0	143.0	140.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.0
1975	126.0	126.0	123.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.6
California, prunes:												
1971	393.0	393.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	393.0	---	393.0
1972	214.8	214.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	214.8	---	214.8
1973	613.0	613.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	613.0	---	613.0
1974	444.5	444.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	444.5	---	444.5
1975	459.0	459.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	459.0	---	459.0
Other prunes and plums:[5]												
1971	88.4	65.0	34.3	22.7	2.5	---	---	---	---	5.5	---	30.7
1972	42.5	41.9	29.0	7.5	3.4	---	---	---	---	2.0	---	12.8
1973	73.3	66.6	29.4	21.7	2.0	---	---	---	---	13.5	---	37.2
1974	67.2	67.2	34.4	18.7	2.2	---	---	---	---	12.0	---	32.8
1975	72.2	69.2	34.0	22.1	2.6	---	---	---	---	10.6	---	35.2
Strawberries:												
1971	260.4	260.4	170.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	90.2
1972	229.2	229.2	159.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	69.3
1973	238.6	238.6	157.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	81.4
1974	266.6	266.6	182.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	84.0
1975	271.0	271.0	184.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	86.5

[1] For all items except bananas and California—apricots, dates, persimmons, plums, and prunes, some quantities canned, frozen, or otherwise processed are included in other utilization categories to avoid disclosure of individual operations. [2] Some totals do not add due to rounding. [3] *Tart cherries*, juice, wine, and brined; *sweet cherries*, frozen juice, etc., and *olives*, chopped, minced, brined and other cures. [4] Includes canned figs. [5] Michigan, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

Table 18—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Season average prices per unit received by growers, 1974 and 1975

Commodity	Unit	1974			1975[1]		
		Fresh	Processed	All	Fresh	Processed	All
		Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
NONCITRUS:[2]							
Apples, commercial	Lb.	0.112	[3]95.90	0.084	([4])	([4])	0.078
Apricots, 3 States	Ton	448.00	221.00	270.00	259.00	166.00	209.00
Avocados:[5]	Ton	---	---	675.00	---	---	453.00
California[5]	Ton	795.00	---	795.00	480.00	---	480.00
Bananas, Hawaii	Lb.	.131	---	.131	.138	---	.138
Bushberries, 2 States:	Lb.	---	---	.294	---	---	.219
Blackberries	Lb.	.269	.222	.222	.213	.143	.144
Blueberries	Lb.	.413	.284	.340	.418	.286	.325
Boysenberries[6]	Lb.	.340	.323	.324	.273	.180	.184
Currants	Lb.	.250	.186	.187	.200	.150	.151
Loganberries	Lb.	.415	.402	.402	.266	.200	.201
Black raspberries	Lb.	.495	.509	.508	.615	.500	.507
Red raspberries	Lb.	.400	.347	.351	.512	.223	.240
Cherries, sweet	Ton	561.00	350.00	448.00	605.00	293.00	455.00
Cherries, tart	Ton	409.00	367.00	369.00	358.00	195.00	201.00
Cranberries	Bbl.	---	---	11.00	---	---	([4])
Dates, California	Ton	216.00	---	216.00	234.00	---	234.00
Figs, California	Ton	434.00	227.00	234.00	272.00	149.00	153.00
Grapes:	Ton	---	---	138.00	---	---	128.00
California	Ton	253.00	115.00	130.00	341.00	96.20	122.00
Nectarines, California	Ton	229.00	94.00	227.00	276.00	138.00	275.00
Olives, California	Ton	525.00	429.00	434.00	250.00	341.00	334.00
Papayas, Hawaii	Lb.	.140	.031	.131	.159	.031	.143
Peaches	Lb.	.131	[3]151.00	.094	.159	[3]145.00	.109
Pears	Ton	182.00	[7]162.00	169.00	157.00	[7]129.00	141.00
Persimmons, California	Ton	334.00	---	334.00	303.00	---	303.00
Plums, California	Ton	280.00	32.80	274.00	140.00	20.00	137.00
Pomergranates, California	Ton	---	---	121.00	---	---	153.00
Prunes, California	Ton	---	440.00	440.00	---	415.00	415.00
Prunes and plums, other States	Ton	177.00	134.00	156.00	146.00	90.00	127.00
Strawberries	Lb.	.323	.207	.287	.350	.199	.305
CITRUS:[8]							
Oranges	Box	4.34	2.37	2.78	4.20	2.27	2.71
Tangerines	Box	6.03	1.13	4.65	6.23	.85	4.56
Grapefruit	Box	3.23	1.81	2.41	3.86	1.48	2.58
Lemons	Box	8.62	2.08	6.17	7.83	1.28	3.85
Limes	Box	13.45	1.95	7.20	15.25	1.70	7.77
Tangelos	Box	3.35	1.85	2.50	3.40	1.30	2.36
Temples	Box	3.85	2.20	2.80	3.65	1.55	2.31
TREE NUTS:							
Almond, California	Ton	---	---	900.00	---	---	725.00
Filberts, 2 States	Ton	---	---	560.00	---	---	590.00
Macadamia nuts, Hawaii	Lb.	---	---	.320	---	---	.300
Pecans, all	Lb.	---	---	.471	---	---	.402
Improved	Lb.	---	---	.524	---	---	.464
Native and seedling	Lb.	---	---	.382	---	---	.341
Walnuts, 2 States	Ton	---	---	419.00	---	---	450.00

[1] Preliminary. [2] Fresh fruit prices are equivalent returns at packinghouse door for Washington and Oregon, first delivery point for California, and at point of first sale in all other States. Processing fruit prices for all States are equivalent returns at processing plant door. [3] Dollars per ton. [4] Data available July 8, 1976. [5] 1974 indicates 1973/74. [6] Includes youngberries. [7] Excludes dried pears. [8] Equivalent packinghouse door—1974 indicates 1973/74.

Data from Statistical Reporting Service.

Table 19—Fruit for processing: Season average price per ton received by growers for selected noncitrus fruit by type of use, principal States, 1971-75[1]

Fruit, use and State	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
Apricots:					
Canning:					
Washington	---	---	90.00	40.00	44.50
California	60.60	103.00	129.00	216.00	155.00
Freezing:					
California	63.60	114.00	136.00	220.00	145.00
Drying:					
California (fresh basis)	154.00	217.00	260.00	375.00	381.00
Cherries, tart:					
Processing, all:					
New York	197.00	163.00	353.00	390.00	205.00
Pennsylvania	222.00	165.00	397.00	393.00	206.00
Michigan	197.00	161.00	390.00	367.00	192.00
Wisconsin	210.00	176.00	418.00	363.00	204.00
Cherries, sweet:					
Processing, all:					
New York	182.00	184.00	(2)	(2)	229.00
Michigan	182.00	188.00	271.00	350.00	224.00
Canning:					
Washington	226.00	296.00	310.00	382.00	395.00
Oregon	275.00	320.00	300.00	438.00	409.00
California	264.00	339.00	(2)	(2)	(2)
Michigan	205.00	205.00	322.00	396.00	238.00
Brining:					
Washington	250.00	163.00	165.00	290.00	240.00
Oregon	250.00	281.00	300.00	350.00	345.00
California	252.00	315.00	274.00	404.00	346.00
Michigan	177.00	187.00	262.00	339.00	222.00
Figs—California:					
All processing	80.80	133.00	225.00	227.00	149.00
Grapes—California:[3]					
All processing	78.30	135.00	142.00	115.00	96.20
Grapes—					
California (Cont'd.):					
Dried (fresh basis)	71.50	135.00	175.00	141.00	138.00
Wine	80.40	135.00	130.00	102.00	72.70
Peaches, clingstone:					
Canning:					
California	79.00	75.00	97.20	133.00	131.00
Peaches, freestone:					
Canning:					
Pennsylvania	89.80	113.00	(2)	138.00	(2)
Virginia	78.00	---	104.00	(2)	88.00
Georgia	74.00	78.00	90.00	(2)	(2)
Washington	71.00	80.00	104.00	(2)	(2)
California	52.90	69.00	101.00	134.00	100.00
Freezing:					
California	63.90	79.70	122.00	135.00	92.00
Drying:					
California (fresh basis)	87.50	110.00	141.00	115.00	185.00
Pears, Bartlett:					
Canning:					
Washington	84.00	105.00	123.00	164.00	129.00
Oregon	80.00	105.00	115.00	166.00	123.00
California	77.00	109.00	114.00	158.00	122.00
Drying:					
California (fresh basis)	125.00	172.00	173.00	150.00	171.00
Prunes and plums:					
Canning:					
Michigan	52.30	85.30	98.20	132.00	86.00
Oregon	48.00	---	85.00	129.00	82.00
Prunes:					
Drying (fresh basis):					
California	95.70	191.00	155.00	141.00	136.00

[1] Prices are basis bulk fruit at first delivery point for all California fruits except prunes and pears for drying and processed grapes. Prices for California prunes and pears for drying and grapes and for fruits in other States are equivalent processing plant door returns. [2] Not published to avoid disclosing individual operations. [3] All grape varieties used for processing, wine, and raisin varieties for dried (fresh basis).

Data from Statistical Reporting Service.

Table 20—Fresh fruit: Average retail prices, United States, by months, 1972-76

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Apples (pound):												
1972	21.6	22.3	22.7	23.1	24.7	26.6	28.4	29.3	27.4	22.9	22.9	23.8
1973	24.6	25.5	26.2	27.9	30.3	34.4	37.0	35.0	32.2	28.6	29.6	30.8
1974	31.8	32.1	32.7	33.5	34.5	37.1	39.9	39.2	36.6	31.3	31.4	31.0
1975	31.4	31.6	31.3	32.4	35.1	38.9	43.1	44.1	37.4	28.3	26.8	27.1
1976	27.6											
Bananas (pound):												
1972	14.4	15.6	15.3	17.0	16.2	16.9	16.3	15.6	15.9	15.7	15.5	15.1
1973	15.1	15.7	15.1	16.6	15.6	17.1	17.6	18.3	17.2	17.3	16.7	15.6
1974	16.6	16.5	14.2	14.4	18.6	23.1	19.3	18.9	20.4	24.1	18.2	17.0
1975	19.3	20.9	22.9	24.6	25.8	26.0	25.0	23.1	21.9	23.5	23.0	22.6
1976	22.7											
Oranges (dozen):												
1972	92.9	91.7	91.2	88.2	88.7	92.7	95.4	101.3	100.6	100.9	97.0	90.0
1973	97.1	97.0	99.8	101.7	103.2	101.5	101.5	110.6	110.6	118.2	116.4	106.2
1974	105.0	104.8	104.3	102.5	110.1	112.2	111.4	117.6	117.5	120.1	119.6	112.0
1975	106.3	108.4	109.0	108.3	112.6	113.4	118.5	122.0	122.9	122.3	118.0	115.7
1976	111.5											
Grapefruit (each):												
1972	16.3	16.3	16.7	16.4	17.7	19.5	20.5	24.2	24.6	25.2	18.4	17.5
1973	17.2	17.5	17.5	17.3	17.8	19.5	21.8	25.0	24.3	25.3	18.9	18.1
1974	18.4	18.3	17.9	17.8	18.6	19.8	20.8	23.0	25.7	20.2	18.8	18.8
1975	18.8	18.9	19.0	20.2	22.0	23.3	26.4	27.6	26.3	20.5	18.7	18.4
1976	18.6											
Lemons (pound):												
1972	34.1	34.5	34.6	34.6	34.6	34.4	33.7	34.6	35.1	35.6	35.1	35.1
1973	34.8	35.8	36.4	36.6	36.5	35.8	36.2	37.7	42.9	43.3	42.2	42.1
1974	42.5	41.4	40.6	41.1	40.9	42.0	40.3	41.7	43.7	43.6	44.3	45.2
1975	51.3	42.6	41.8	42.1	42.8	43.7	43.9	45.2	49.2	50.2	58.2	56.9
1976	35.5											
Grapes (pound):												
1972	---	---	---	---	---	---	62.6	52.1	51.1	58.8	57.6	---
1973	---	---	---	---	---	---	69.1	54.6	48.6	55.1	59.0	---
1974	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	71.1	58.1	60.6	63.1	---
1975	---	---	---	---	---	---	86.3	67.7	58.6	57.3	61.9	---
1976	---											
Strawberries (pint):												
1972	---	---	---	48.2	41.8	46.5	---	---	---	---	---	---
1973	---	---	---	58.7	48.2	51.1	---	---	---	---	---	---
1974	---	---	---	---	49.1	53.2	---	---	---	---	---	---
1975	---	---	---	---	57.6	54.1	---	---	---	---	---	---

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 21—Processed fruit: Average retail prices, United States, by months, 1972-76

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
CANNED FRUIT:												
Peaches (No. 2½ can):												
1972	36.8	37.2	37.5	37.6	37.3	37.2	37.7	37.6	37.7	37.7	37.9	38.0
1973	38.1	38.9	39.1	39.4	39.7	40.5	40.6	41.3	42.5	43.4	44.2	44.8
1974	45.5	46.7	47.3	47.6	49.3	48.8	49.9	54.5	57.6	58.9	59.6	60.2
1975	59.5	59.1	59.2	59.8	59.5	59.7	59.5	59.9	58.2	56.6	60.4	59.0
1976	62.1											
Fruit cocktail (No. 303 can):												
1972	31.5	31.4	31.5	31.7	31.6	31.5	31.5	31.4	31.5	31.6	32.0	32.0
1973	32.4	32.8	33.1	33.5	33.4	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.8	34.4	35.3	35.7
1974	36.0	36.7	37.4	37.8	38.2	38.7	39.9	42.6	44.7	45.2	45.9	46.2
1975	46.3	46.4	46.6	46.3	46.1	46.1	46.3	46.2	46.5	45.9	46.0	45.9
1976	45.9											
Pears (No. 2½ can):												
1972	52.8	53.0	52.9	53.0	53.0	53.2	53.2	53.4	53.9	54.2	54.5	54.5
1973	54.8	55.0	55.5	55.8	56.1	56.6	56.6	56.9	56.7	57.5	58.5	58.9
1974	59.1	59.8	60.8	61.0	61.2	61.7	63.1	67.0	69.7	71.6	73.4	74.1
1975	75.2	75.6	75.8	76.0	75.1	75.2	75.3	74.2	74.3	73.9	73.9	73.7
1976	73.3											
CANNED JUICE:												
Pineapple-grapefruit drink (46-oz. can):												
1972	36.6	36.5	36.8	36.9	36.6	36.5	36.9	36.7	36.8	36.9	37.2	37.1
1973	37.3	37.4	37.5	37.8	37.7	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.2	38.5	38.5	38.5
1974	38.8	39.2	39.4	39.6	40.4	41.1	42.1	45.1	46.7	48.9	51.0	51.5
1975	52.0	52.9	53.8	54.4	53.7	54.4	54.9	55.3	54.7	55.6	54.7	55.1
1976	55.0											
CHILLED JUICE:												
Orange (quart):												
1972	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.6	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.8	47.2	47.3	47.4	47.6
1973	47.9	48.0	47.8	47.8	47.9	48.2	48.1	48.1	48.4	48.0	48.4	48.6
1974	48.5	48.2	49.4	49.5	49.9	50.3	50.1	51.0	51.3	51.9	52.1	52.2
1975	52.3	52.2	52.5	52.5	53.1	52.9	52.9	53.3	53.6	53.7	53.7	53.6
1976	54.3											
FROZEN:												
Concentrated orange juice (6-oz. can):												
1972	24.9	25.0	25.1	25.1	25.0	24.9	25.0	24.9	25.0	24.8	25.0	25.0
1973	25.0	25.1	25.1	25.4	25.1	24.8	24.9	24.9	25.0	25.0	25.3	25.5
1974	25.3	25.3	25.4	25.4	25.5	25.6	25.6	25.7	25.8	26.5	26.7	26.5
1975	27.4	27.9	28.0	28.1	27.9	27.9	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.4	28.6	29.0
1976	29.3											
Concentrated lemonade (6-oz. can):												
1972	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.1	14.1	14.3	14.4	14.6	14.6
1973	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.8	15.0	15.1
1974	15.1	15.2	15.5	15.9	16.1	16.2	16.5	18.0	18.6	19.4	19.7	20.6
1975	21.4	22.7	23.1	23.8	23.9	23.6	22.6	22.8	22.9	23.0	23.3	23.4
1976	23.5											

Data from Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 22--Selected wholesale canned fruit and fruit juice prices, United States, by months, 1972-76

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Dollars per dozen	*Dollars per dozen*	*Dollars per dozen*	*Dollars per dozen*	*Dollars per dozen*	*Dollars per dozen*	*Dollars per dozen*	*Dollars per dozen*	*Dollars per dozen*	*Dollars per dozen*	*Dollars per dozen*	*Dollars per dozen*
CANNED FRUIT:												
Applesauce (No. 303 can):												
1972	1.843	1.827	1.835	1.835	1.855	1.855	1.855	1.855	1.855	1.868	1.932	1.939
1973	1.974	2.006	2.006	2.006	2.047	2.047	2.018	2.047	2.059	2.607	2.607	2.681
1974	2.687	2.723	2.862	2.862	2.914	2.930	2.930	3.011	3.076	3.285	3.285	3.285
1975	3.285	3.285	3.221	3,178	3.200	3.117	2.978	2.988	2.988	2.957	2.842	2.810
1976	2.795											
Fruit cocktail (No. 2½ can):												
1972	4.136	4.200	4.274	4,253	4.253	4.253	4.253	4.268	4.292	4.323	4.397	4.433
1973	4.477	4.477	4.477	4.477	4.501	4.501	4.501	4.571	4.685	4.720	4.720	4.727
1974	4.806	4.735	4.860	4.884	4.888	5.065	5.659	5.659	5.910	5.851	5.851	5.753
1975	5.753	5.753	5.851	5.851	5.851	5.851	5.753	5.851	5.851	5.779	5.861	5.763
1976	5.763											
Peaches (No. 2½ can):												
1972	3.243	3.258	3.361	3.355	3.355	3.384	3.374	3.428	3.389	3.405	3.457	3.486
1973	3.511	3.511	3.513	3.513	3.585	3.585	3.585	3.720	3.767	3.872	3.872	3.921
1974	4.069	4.069	4.069	4.069	4.069	4.358	4.951	5.168	5.188	5.131	5.131	5.131
1975	5.048	5.048	5.131	5.131	5.131	5.131	5.131	5.060	5.060	5.149	5.103	5.078
1976	5.078											
Pears (No. 2½ can):												
1972	4.308	4.240	4.280	4.382	4.423	4.545	4.545	4.582	4.582	4.698	4.698	4.698
1973	4.726	4.728	4.769	4.891	4.891	4.862	4.891	4.905	4.904	4.904	4.904	5.017
1974	5.078	5.078	5.078	5.164	5.164	5.417	5.952	6.091	6.412	6.413	6.316	6.316
1975	6.316	6.200	6.112	6.112	6.112	6.112	5.867	5.785	5.745	5.740	5.719	5.699
1976	5.665											
CANNED JUICE:												
Apple (32-oz. bottle):												
1972	3.014	3.014	3.038	3.038	3.085	3.085	3.085	3.085	3.085	3.195	3.232	3.317
1973	3.413	3.511	3.511	3.560	3.560	3.633	3.560	3.633	3.799	4.479	4.479	5.070
1974	5.070	5.152	4.841	4.841	4.841	4.841	4.841	4.841	4.841	4.841	4.841	4.841
1975	4.841	4.841	4.841	4.727	4.727	4.727	4.727	4.727	4.727	4.504	4.134	4.098
1976	4.098											
Orange (No. 3 can):												
1972	4.250	4.250	4.289	4.171	4.162	4.162	4.162	4.162	4.162	4.113	4.113	4.142
1973	4.020	3.873	3.946	4.137	4.162	4.101	4.101	4.101	4.101	4.162	4.162	4.162
1974	4.162	4.346	4.346	4.407	4.370	4.370	4.370	4.505	4.664	4.664	4.664	4.689
1975	4.971	4.799	4.873	4.934	5.081	5.081	5.081	5.154	5.228	5.252	5.387	5.384
1976	5.387											
Grapefruit (No. 3 can):												
1972	4.782	4.652	4.391	4.391	4.329	4.329	4.486	4.486	4.525	4.525	4.525	4.588
1973	4.588	4.588	4.588	4.133	3.996	3.947	3.898	3.898	3.898	4.045	4.290	4.290
1974	4.343	4.147	4.147	4.147	4.176	4.284	4.343	4.500	4.598	4.672	4.672	4.663
1975	4.663	4.663	4.873	4.476	4.457	4.267	4.408	4.653	4.653	4.672	4.672	4.672
1976	4.531											

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 23—Frozen concentrated citrus juices: Florida stocks, packs, supplies, and movements, current season with comparison

Item and season	Carryin	Pack	Imports	Total supply	Total season movements	Carryout
	Million gallons	*Million gallons*	*Million gallons*	*Million gallons*	*Million gallons*	*Million gallons*
Orange:						
1970/71	26.6	125.2	8.5	160.3	137.7	22.6
1971/72	22.6	134.2	11.7	168.5	140.8	27.7
1972/73	27.7	176.1	4.1	207.9	160.5	47.4
1973/74	47.4	171.8	4.6	223.8	174.9	48.9
1974/75	48.9	178.2	6.7	233.8	187.2	46.6
1975/76	46.6					
Grapefruit:						
1970/71	0.5	6.9	---	7.4	6.3	1.1
1971/72	1.1	8.8	---	9.9	7.1	2.8
1972/73	2.8	8.7	---	11.5	7.9	3.6
1973/74	3.6	9.0	---	12.6	7.7	4.9
1974/75	4.9	7.8	---	12.7	8.5	4.2
1975/76	4.2					
Tangerine:						
1970/71	0.1	1.1	---	1.2	0.9	0.3
1971/72	.3	1.2	---	1.5	1.3	.2
1972/73	.2	1.1	---	1.3	1.1	.2
1973/74	.2	1.0	---	1.2	.8	.4
1974/75	.4	1.1	---	1.5	1.1	.4
1975/76	.4					

Compiled from Florida Canners Association reports.

Table 24--Selected fresh citrus fruit prices, f.o.b. packed fresh, by months, 1972-76

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Dollars per box	*Dollars per box*	*Dollars per box*	*Dollars per box*	*Dollars per box*	*Dollars per box*	*Dollars per box*	*Dollars per box*	*Dollars per box*	*Dollars per box*	*Dollars per box*	*Dollars per box*
ORANGES:												
Florida:												
1972	4.85	5.10	4.85	4.60	4.80	5.30	6.30	---	---	6.00	4.40	4.40
1973	4.80	4.80	4.90	4.75	4.55	4.80	4.95	---	---	---	5.90	5.30
1974	5.15	5.35	5.15	4.80	4.95	5.10	6.25	---	---	---	5.10	5.40
1975	5.10	5.15	5.15	5.05	5.35	6.90	7.00	---	---	6.00	5.60	6.00
1976	5.60											
Texas:												
1972	4.20	4.40	4.60	4.20	---	---	---	---	---	4.80	4.00	4.10
1973	3.80	3.50	3.90	4.20	3.80	---	---	---	---	5.00	4.50	4.20
1974	3.70	4.60	4.60	3.90	3.73	---	---	---	---	6.80	5.00	5.25
1975	4.94	5.60	5.40	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.60	5.10	5.50
1976	5.10											
Arizona:												
1972	6.20	4.65	4.90	4.90	4.80	5.00	5.20	---	---	---	6.40	6.20
1973	7.50	7.11	6.51	7.00	7.25	5.90	6.25	---	---	---	---	6.70
1974	7.40	8.06	5.80	5.50	6.60	6.50	5.95	6.55	---	---	10.60	7.20
1975	6.90	5.90	6.22	5.50	6.30	7.20	6.70	6.20	---	---	10.70	8.90
1976	7.70											
California:												
1972	6.20	6.10	5.94	5.89	5.71	5.62	6.04	6.18	6.34	5.70	6.30	6.90
1973	7.30	7.30	7.78	7.64	6.44	6.15	6.60	6.60	7.70	7.40	7.57	7.50
1974	7.65	7.54	6.64	7.35	7.29	6.85	7.10	7.40	7.95	9.45	10.77	7.35
1975	7.00	7.55	7.29	7.16	7.44	7.45	7.10	6.55	7.75	7.10	7.74	8.61
1976	8.15											
GRAPEFRUIT:												
Florida:												
1972	5.23	5.35	5.07	5.38	6.03	6.21	---	---	---	7.08	5.55	5.44
1973	5.23	5.44	5.40	5.46	5.74	5.98	---	---	---	6.41	5.77	5.62
1974	5.40	5.19	4.91	4.97	5.53	5.60	---	---	---	5.83	5.62	5.75
1975	5.83	5.91	6.01	6.29	6.92	---	---	---	5.97	5.74	5.67	5.64
1976	5.62											
Texas:												
1972	4.50	4.40	4.80	4.70	---	---	---	---	---	8.70	6.20	5.60
1973	5.20	4.90	5.00	4.50	4.45	---	---	---	---	5.20	6.40	5.70
1974	4.80	4.90	4.70	4.70	4.80	---	---	---	---	7.70	6.10	6.00
1975	6.10	5.90	6.10	---	---	---	---	---	---	6.60	5.65	5.70
1976	5.30											
LEMONS:												
Arizona:												
1972	8.60	8.50	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9.80	9.40	9.50
1973	9.50	10.10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	14.70	12.60	11.70
1974	11.25	10.10	10.20	---	---	---	---	---	---	14.90	11.00	8.70
1975	10.40	8.90	9.50	9.40	---	---	---	---	---	19.60	18.20	13.20
1976	11.40											
California:												
1972	9.65	9.88	9.98	9.97	10.07	9.72	10.24	10.30	10.10	9.70	9.40	9.55
1973	10.20	10.00	10.00	8.55	9.20	9.90	10.60	14.70	14.70	12.50	12.20	12.20
1974	11.80	11.50	10.80	10.70	11.10	10.60	11.70	14.00	11.70	14.40	9.20	8.60
1975	10.60	9.65	10.10	10.40	10.90	11.80	11.90	12.80	17.20	17.50	18.20	15.00
1976	11.40											

Source: Statistical Reporting Service.

Table 25—Citrus fruit: United States exports of selected fresh and process items, by areas of destination, 1970/71-1975/76[1]

Item and season	Canada	Europe				Other	Total
		United Kingdom	Original EC[2]	Other	Total		
	1,000 boxes[3]	*1,000 boxes*[3]	*1,000 boxes*[3]	*1,000 boxes*[3]	*1,000 boxes*[3]	*1,000 boxes*[3]	*1,000 boxes*[3]
Fresh fruit:							
Oranges:[4]							
1970/71	4,638	112	992	108	1,212	1,974	7,824
1971/72	5,135	130	1,223	146	1,499	2,993	9,627
1972/73	4,363	117	980	130	1,227	3,297	8,887
1973/74	4,813	308	1,247	308	1,863	3,442	10,118
1974/75	5,723	571	3,216	991	4,778	4,989	15,490
1974/75 thru Dec.	851	4	17	261	282	502	1,635
1975/76 thru Dec.	931	22	6	---	28	331	1,290
Grapefruit:							
1970/71	2,180	10	314	27	351	158	2,689
1971/72	2,087	30	438	27	495	2,438	5,020
1972/73	1,892	69	625	35	729	2,674	5,295
1973/74	1,450	44	611	55	710	4,317	6,477
1974/75	1,483	100	934	38	1,072	3,693	6,248
1974/75 thru Dec.	473	19	243	15	277	167	917
1975/76 thru Dec.	500	57	550	15	622	451	1,573
Lemons and limes:							
1970/71	455	39	1,121	349	1,509	1,889	3,853
1971/72	425	24	1,217	425	1,666	2,453	4,544
1972/73	599	54	1,571	590	2,215	2,946	5,760
1973/74	531	72	1,487	731	2,290	2,847	5,668
1974/75	576	80	1,717	569	2,366	2,665	5,607
1974/75 thru Dec.	95	7	281	29	317	413	825
1975/76 thru Dec.	93	2	63	13	78	363	534
	1,000 gallons	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*
Canned juice, s.s.:							
Orange:							
1970/71	5,017	137	3,015	2,123	5,275	639	10,931
1971/72	5,251	45	2,170	881	3,096	595	8,942
1972/73	5,525	83	2,868	879	3,830	774	10,129
1973/74	5,621	46	2,571	650	3,267	1,195	10,083
1974/75	5,724	20	2,459	460	2,939	1,071	9,734
1974/75 thru Dec.	899	---	204	135	339	110	1,348
1975/76 thru Dec.	834	---	489	127	616	237	1,687
Grapefruit:							
1970/71	3,182	136	1,291	229	1,656	281	5,119
1971/72	3,575	28	982	124	1,134	241	4,956
1972/73	3,437	14	904	142	1,060	360	4,857
1973/74	3,362	18	898	157	1,073	530	4,965
1974/75	3,640	---	733	94	827	383	4,850
1974/75 thru Dec.	787	---	32	12	44	52	883
1975/76 thru Dec.	416	---	173	16	189	73	678
Orange juice concentrate:							
Hot pack:							
1970/71	111	47	616	387	1,050	256	1,417
1971/72	128	7	617	209	833	349	1,310
1972/73	54	32	329	291	652	464	1,170
1973/74	56	94	395	332	821	518	1,395
1974/75	63	26	237	233	496	372	931
1974/75 thru Dec.	8	---	30	28	58	50	116
1975/76 thru Dec.	21	12	69	13	94	49	164
Frozen:							
1970/71	3,836	526	719	2,424	3,669	203	7,708
1971/72	4,408	327	1,362	1,557	3,246	271	7,925
1972/73	5,122	635	2,140	2,800	5,575	310	11,007
1973/74	6,158	511	1,325	3,067	4,903	912	11,973
1974/75	7,056	588	1,668	2,555	4,811	769	12,636
1974/75 thru Dec.	1,015	30	52	230	312	61	1,388
1975/76 thru Dec.	1,128	68	371	567	1,006	165	2,299

[1] Season beginning September 1 for fresh grapefruit; November 1 for all other items. [2] Belgium-Luxembourg, France, West Germany, Italy and Netherlands. [3] Box weights, pounds; oranges, 70; grapefruit, 80; lemons, 76. [4] Includes tangerines.

Table 26—Apples, commercial crop[1]: Utilized production, 1973, 1974 and 1975

State and area	1973	1974	1975	State and area	1973	1974	1975
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*		*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*
Eastern States:				Central States Cont'd.:			
Maine	55.0	69.0	66.0	Wisconsin	50.0	60.0	64.0
New Hampshire	44.0	61.0	55.0	Minnesota	20.0	25.0	18.5
Vermont	28.0	38.0	33.0	Iowa	10.4	10.8	9.3
Massachusetts	76.0	91.0	86.0	Missouri	51.0	53.0	67.0
Rhode Island	4.0	4.0	4.2	Kansas	15.0	12.7	17.0
Connecticut	30.0	45.0	43.0	Kentucky	9.8	14.4	21.1
New York	720.0	889.0	880.0	Tennessee	3.1	7.0	10.0
New Jersey	100.0	120.0	110.0	Arkansas	6.0	13.0	21.1
Pennsylvania	500.0	480.0	530.0				
Delaware	12.0	12.5	13.5	Total	881.3	1,115.1	1,280.0
Maryland	70.0	65.0	79.0				
Vriginia	400.0	378.4	395.0	Western States:			
West Virginia	225.0	210.0	234.0	Idaho	130.0	93.0	95.0
North Carolina	210.0	295.0	275.0	Colorado	115.0	45.0	92.0
South Carolina	17.0	20.0	22.0	New Mexico	38.0	5.0	10.0
				Utah	52.7	37.0	49.0
Total	2,491.0	2,777.9	2,825.7	Washington	1,860.0	1,806.0	2,200.0
				Oregon	167.0	165.0	160.0
Central States:				California	490.0	440.0	460.0
Ohio	100.0	132.0	152.0				
Indiana	63.0	38.2	78.0	Total	2,852.7	2,591.0	3,066.0
Illinois	83.0	79.0	112.0				
Michigan	470.0	670.0	710.0	United States	6,225.0	6,484.0	7,171.7

[1] In orchards of 100 or more bearing trees.

Table 27—Apples, commercial crop[1]: Production by varieties, United States, 1973, 1974, and 1975

Variety	1973	1974	1975
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*
Cortland	125.6	145.3	164.8
Delicious	2,174.2	2,117.9	2,623.8
Golden Delicious	975.5	1,074.1	1,010.1
Gravenstein	84.1	85.2	91.0
Jonathan	379.3	355.3	439.3
McIntosh	487.4	709.2	718.5
Northern Spy	82.1	92.6	118.4
R. I. Greening	68.5	117.0	180.0
Rome Beauty	511.9	493.4	587.0
Stayman	237.2	247.1	278.4
Winesap	168.0	166.1	193.1
Yellow Newtown	162.5	138.0	141.5
York Imperial	341.7	267.3	346.7
Other	440.5	524.9	585.3
Total[1]	6,238.5	6,533.4	7,568.9

[1] Commercial crops refer to the total production of apples in orchards of 100 or more bearing trees. Data include small quantities of mature fruit not harvested and excess cullage of harvested fruit not included in data in table 26.

Table 28—Canned noncitrus fruit: Canners' stocks, packs, supplies, and shipments, current season, with comparisons

Item and season[1]	Carryin	Pack	Total supply	Shipments to January 1	January 1 stocks	Total season shipments	Carryout
	1,000 equivalent cases 24 No. 2½'s						
Total—11 items:							
1971/72	17,746	57,230	74,976	34,643	40,333	60,235	14,741
1972/73	14,741	51,896	66,637	36,487	30,150	59,134	7,503
1973/74	7,503	55,900	63,403	38,055	25,348	57,695	5,708
1974/75	5,708	65,133	70,841	37,080	33,761	57,081	13,760
1975/76	13,760	61,493	75,253	34,010	41,243		
Apricots:[2]							
1971/72	1,696	3,262	4,958	3,071	1,887	4,397	561
1972/73	561	3,041	3,602	2,194	1,408	3,304	298
1973/74	298	4,094	4,392	2,618	1,774	3,925	467
1974/75	467	1,987	2,454	1,697	757	2,218	236
1975/76	236	4,421	4,657	1,905	2,752		
Cherries, RSP:							
1971/72	102	1,041	1,143	480	663	900	243
1972/73	243	1,299	1,542	1,171	371	1,533	9
1973/74	9	579	588	505	83	583	5
1974/75	5	1,188	1,193	784	409	1,135	58
1975/76	58	1,273	1,331	994	337		
Cherries, sweet:							
1971/72	388	536	924	376	548	609	315
1972/73	315	393	708	335	373	518	190
1973/74	190	503	693	351	342	566	127
1974/75	127	623	750	273	477	460	290
1975/76	290	412	702	262	440		
Fruit cocktail:[2]							
1971/72	3,453	13,334	16,787	6,994	9,793	12,451	4,336
1972/73	4,336	11,855	16,191	7,620	8,571	13,856	2,335
1973/74	2,335	13,384	15,719	9,108	6,611	14,479	1,240
1974/75	1,240	14,907	16,147	8,092	8,055	13,082	3,065
1975/76	3,065	13,677	16,742	7,800	8,942		
Fruits for salad:[2]							
1971/72	220	784	1,004	392	612	779	225
1972/73	225	724	949	396	553	737	212
1973/74	212	799	1,011	483	528	806	205
1974/75	205	876	1,081	398	683	627	454
1975/76	454	583	1,037	428	609		
Mixed fruits:[2]							
1971/72	158	695	853	583	270	739	114
1972/73	114	752	866	581	285	767	99
1973/74	99	736	835	599	236	776	59
1974/75	59	959	1,018	648	370	908	110
1975/76	110	708	818	402	416		
Peaches, sliced clings:[2]							
1971/72	34	308	342	233	109	292	50
1972/73	50	359	409	243	166	324	85
1973/74	85	189	274	222	52	252	22
1974/75	22	304	326	205	121	241	85
1975/76	85	212	297	166	131		
Peaches, clingstone:[2]							
1971/72	6,763	21,839	28,602	13,623	14,979	24,712	3,890
1972/73	3,890	21,233	25,123	15,505	9,618	23,532	1,591
1973/74	1,591	21,615	23,206	15,314	7,892	21,819	1,387
1974/75	1,387	28,983	30,370	17,292	13,078	26,009	4,361
1975/76	4,361	25,691	30,052	14,196	15,856		
Peaches, U.S. freestone:							
1971/72	1,194	3,923	5,117	2,460	2,657	4,174	943
1972/73	943	2,783	3,726	2,438	1,288	3,530	196
1973/74	196	2,899	3,095	1,555	1,540	2,890	205
1974/75	205	3,448	3,653	1,777	1,876	2,639	1,014
1975/76	1,014	3,293	4,307	1,502	2,805		

See footnotes at end of table.

—Continued.

Table 28—Canned noncitrus fruit: Canners' stocks, packs, supplies, and shipments, current season, with comparisons—Continued

Item and season[1]	Carryin	Pack	Total supply	Shipments to January 1	January 1 stocks	Total season shipments	Carryout
	1,000 equivalent cases 24 No. 2½'s						
Pears:							
1971/72	3,288	10,309	13,597	5,589	8,008	9,909	3,688
1972/73	3,688	9,063	12,751	5,535	7,216	10,320	2,431
1973/74	2,431	9,841	12,272	6,636	5,636	10,499	1,773
1974/75	1,773	10,692	12,465	5,213	7,252	8,751	3,714
1975/76	3,714	9,776	13,490	5,785	7,705		
Purple plums, U.S.:							
1971/72	450	1,199	1,649	842	807	1,273	376
1972/73	376	394	770	469	301	713	57
1973/74	57	1,261	1,318	664	654	1,100	218
1974/75	218	1,166	1,384	701	683	1,011	373
1975/76	373	1,447	1,820	570	1,250		

[1] Season beginning July 1 for RSP cherries, and June 1 for all other items. [2] California only.

Source: Prepared from reports of National Canners Association and Canners League of California.

Table 29—Canned pineapple and juice: Canners' carryin, pack, supplies, shipments, and stocks, current season with comparisons

Item and season[1]	Carryin	Pack		Supply		Shipments		Nov. 1 stocks[2]
		To Nov. 1	Total season	To Nov. 1	Total season	To Nov. 1	Total season	
	1,000 equivalent cases, 24 No. 2½'s							
Canned pineapple:								
1971/72	7,787	11,564	17.705	19,351	25,492	6,359	16,829	12,992
1972/73	8,663	11,647	16,540	203,310	25,203	8,050	18,191	12,260
1973/74	7,012	9,886	14,981	16,898	21,993	8,394	16,804	8,504
1974/75	5,189	8,546	13,913	13,735	19,102	7,248	14,297	6,487
1975/76	4,805	9,222		14,027		6,137		7,890
	1,000 equivalent cases, 24 No. 2's							
Single strength pineapple juice:								
1971/72	5,300	10,448	13,641	15,748	18,941	4,824	12,836	10,924
1972/73	6,105	9,486	12,328	15,591	18,433	6,515	14,334	9,076
1973/74	4,099	8,664	11,350	12,763	15,449	5,723	11,601	7,040
1974/75	3,848	6,127	8,448	9,975	12,296	4,457	9,569	5,518
1975/76	2,727	6,440		9,167		3,671		5,496
	1,000 equivalent cases, 6 No. 10's							
Concentrated pineapple juice:								
1971/72	779	795	1,420	1,574	2,199	462	1,188	1,112
1972/73	[2] 1,011	573	1,080	1,584	2,091	503	1,176	1,081
1973/74	915	971	1,540	1,886	2,455	771	1,653	1,115
1974/75	802	907	1,126	1,709	1,928	432	1,209	1,277
1975/76	719	1,129		1,848		520		1,328

[1] Season beginning June 1. [2] Revised data.

Prepared from reports of Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii

Table 30—Fresh fruit: Retail price, marketing margin, and grower and packer return per pound, sold in New York City, indicated months, 1974 and 1975

Commodity and season	Retail (cents)	Marketing margin		Grower and packer return[1] (f.o.b. shipping point price)[2]	
		Cents	Percentage of retail price	Cents	Percentage of retail price
Apples, Eastern Delicious					
November 1975	23.5	9.2	39	14.3	61
October 1975	24.0	6.0	25	18.0	75
November 1974	30.7	14.6	48	16.1	52
Apples, Eastern McIntosh					
November 1975	30.0	19.5	65	10.5	35
October 1975	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])
November 1974	32.5	20.1	62	12.4	38
Apples, Western Delicious					
November 1975	39.8	25.5	64	14.3	36
October 1975	48.8	31.2	64	17.6	36
November 1974	42.3	24.3	57	18.0	43
Grapefruit					
November 1975	19.1	13.0	68	6.1	32
October 1975	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])
November 1974	19.9	11.6	65	6.3	35
Grapes, Emperor					
November 1975	53.6	34.5	64	19.1	36
October 1975	58.1	37.5	65	20.3	35
November 1974	56.4	37.8	67	18.6	33
Lemons, Western					
November 1975	54.8	27.3	50	27.5	50
October 1975	47.0	23.9	51	23.1	49
November 1974	41.4	26.4	64	15.0	36
Oranges, California Valencia					
November 1975	28.9	19.5	67	9.4	33
October 1975	29.3	19.3	66	10.0	34
November 1974	29.1	16.2	56	12.9	44
Oranges, Florida					
November 1975	20.9	14.8	71	6.1	29
October 1975	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])
November 1974	19.7	13.6	69	6.1	31

[1] For quantity of product equivalent to retail unit sold to consumers: Because of waste and spoilage during marketing, equivalent quantity exceeds retail unit. [2] Production areas: Apples, Eastern Delicious-*New York State*; Apples, Eastern McIntosh-*New York State*; Apples Western Delicious-*Washington*; Grapefruit-*Florida*; Grapes-*California*; Lemons-*California*. [3] Not priced in October.

Table 31—Fresh fruits: 1975 representative truck rates for selected fruits[1]

Commodity, area, and city	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Dollars per package											
Apples (Tray packed carton)												
Yakima, Washington area to:												
Atlanta	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	N.A.	N.A.	1.90	1.90	1.90
Chicago	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	N.A.	N.A.	1.55	1.55	1.55
Dallas	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	N.A.	N.A.	1.50	1.50	1.50
Los Angeles	.80	.70	.75	.80	.80	.80	.80	N.A.	N.A.	.85	.85	.85
New York City	2.00	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	N.A.	N.A.	2.20	2.20	2.20
Hudson Valley, New York area to:												
Atlanta	.70	.70	.65	.65	.65	---	---	---	---	.60	.60	.60
Boston	.45	.42	.38	.38	.38	---	---	---	---	.40	.40	.40
New York City	.40	.38	.32	.32	.32	---	---	---	---	.35	.35	.35
Pittsburgh	.60	.55	.50	.50	.50	---	---	---	---	.50	.50	.50
Western and Central New York area to:												
New York City	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	---	---	---	---	.50	.50	.50
Pittsburgh	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	---	---	---	---	.45	.45	.45
Grapefruit (4/5 bu. ctn.)												
Lakeland, Florida area to:												
Atlanta	.32	.32	.32	.32	---	---	---	---	---	---	.30	.30
Boston	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	.90	.92
Chicago	.82	.82	.82	.82	---	---	---	---	---	---	.78	.88
New York City	.85	.85	.85	.85	---	---	---	---	---	---	.78	.88
Pittsburgh	.85	.85	.85	.85	---	---	---	---	---	---	.85	.88
Grapes (23 lb. lug)												
Fresno area to:												
Atlanta	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	---	---	---	1.10	1.33	1.10	1.07	.94
Chicago	.86	.86	.86	.86	---	---	---	1.00	1.20	1.00	.95	.94
Dallas	.73	.73	.73	.73	---	---	---	.77	.80	.76	.70	.74
New York City	1.20	1.23	1.23	1.23	---	---	---	1.36	1.60	1.36	1.24	1.27
Lemons (7/10 bu. ctn.)												
Southern California area to:												
Atlanta	2.18	2.18	1.85	1.85	1.90	1.90	1.70	1.80	1.62	1.65	1.60	1.38
Chicago	1.45	1.45	1.30	1.30	1.35	1.35	1.65	1.75	1.50	1.52	1.50	1.35
New York City	2.25	2.25	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.30	2.40	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.90
Oranges (7/10 bu. ctn.)												
Southern California area to:												
Chicago	1.45	1.45	1.30	1.30	1.40	1.40	1.65	1.75	1.50	1.52	1.50	1.35
Dallas	1.30	1.30	1.20	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.30	1.40	1.10	1.15	1.05	1.05
New York City	2.25	2.25	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.30	2.40	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.90
Oranges (4/5 bu. ctn.)												
Lakeland, Florida area to:												
Atlanta	.32	.32	.32	.38	.38	---	---	---	---	---	.32	.30
Chicago	.82	.82	.82	.82	.82	---	---	---	---	---	.80	.88
Dallas												
New York City	.88	.88	.88	.88	.88	---	---	---	---	---	.80	.90
Pittsburgh	.88	.88	.88	.88	.88	---	---	---	---	---	.90	.90

[1] Reported from a sample of shippers and/or truck brokers in specified areas for shipments during the first week of month.

N.A. = Not available.

Table 32—U.S. monthly average price indexes for fruit

Item	1975												1976
	Annual	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
	(1967=100)													
Wholesale price index:														
Fresh fruit	157.8	148.7	153.1	161.8	167.4	167.7	185.7	163.0	154.1	151.3	141.1	148.0	151.5	154.7
Citrus fruit	137.9	129.6	130.3	127.6	132.2	143.1	150.2	141.8	145.9	127.1	150.3	135.8	141.1	129.6
Other fruit	164.8	155.5	161.2	174.0	179.9	176.4	198.3	170.6	156.9	159.9	137.7	152.3	155.2	165.1
Dried fruit	213.4	222.6	220.5	219.7	210.9	210.9	211.7	210.4	212.4	212.4	213.9	207.4	207.4	207.8
Canned fruit and juice	173.8	175.2	174.8	175.1	174.7	175.7	175.1	174.0	173.5	172.9	172.5	171.5	170.8	169.5
Canned fruit	168.3	170.4	170.2	170.4	170.1	171.0	170.9	168.7	167.2	166.0	165.7	164.7	164.3	163.6
Canned fruit juice	184.1	184.1	183.2	183.7	183.1	184.3	183.0	183.7	185.3	185.9	185.2	184.2	182.9	180.7
Frozen fruit and juice	156.5	154.8	155.2	155.2	155.2	155.2	155.2	154.9	154.9	154.9	159.9	161.1	161.1	161.1
Consumer price index:														
Fresh fruit	161.1	146.3	150.5	153.4	162.7	169.1	180.6	187.1	179.1	164.0	149.4	145.8	144.9	144.9
Index of fruit prices received by growers[1]	146	135	132	140	141	154	161	161	147	157	144	139	138	129

[1] Index for fresh processed.

Table 33—United States monthly average fruit prices received by growers

Commodity and unit	1975												1976
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Apples for fresh use (cents/lb.)	9.50	9.90	11.30	11.00	14.50	15.30	14.40	11.90	11.70	9.30	8.70	8.70	8.50
Pears for fresh use, ($/ton)	153.00	136.00	145.00	178.00	280.00	---	300.00	186.00	157.00	150.00	172.00	181.00	187.00
Peaches for fresh use (cents/lb.)	---	---	---	--	---	21.60	19.00	16.20	14.80	---	---	---	---
Strawberries for fresh use (cts/lb.)	52.50	43.50	48.50	42.50	33.40	35.60	35.40	35.10	38.10	31.70	38.10	---	---
Oranges for: ($/box)[1]													
Fresh use	2.58	3.05	2.90	2.63	3.03	3.65	3.36	2.69	3.90	2.91	2.77	3.22	3.13
Processing	1.17	1.15	1.26	1.35	1.62	1.63	1.54	-.21	-.21	.69	.91	1.51	1.72
All	1.29	1.34	1.49	1.61	1.80	1.86	1.90	1.37	2.02	1.76	1.51	1.82	1.83
Grapefruit for: ($/box)[1]													
Fresh use	2.82	2.93	3.17	3.49	4.11	3.92	4.36	3.33	2.82	2.78	2.52	2.50	2.37
Processing	.87	.81	.85	.87	.75	.01	-.04	-.01	.06	.05	.34	.71	.68
All	1.69	1.70	1.72	1.77	2.39	1.13	1.61	2.40	2.08	2.07	1.50	1.60	1.38
Lemons for: ($/box)[1]													
Fresh use	4.92	3.80	4.33	4.69	5.30	6.20	6.35	7.45	11.85	12.41	12.40	8.74	5.60
Processing	.31	-.09	-.09	-.08	-.08	-.08	-.83	-.83	-.83	-.83	.1.00	-1.00	-1.00
All	1.31	.85	1.39	1.86	2.34	3.09	2.87	4.89	8.28	7.78	7.81	4.60	2.66
Tangerines for: ($/box)[1]													
Fresh use	3.21	4.66	4.43	4.90	5.02	---	---	---	---	7.85	5.75	5.13	4.44
Processing	-1.03	-.62	-.51	-.47	-.63	---	---	---	---	-2.30	-1.53	-1.17	-1.22
All	1.70	2.56	2.95	3.09	3.62	---	---	---	---	5.37	3.65	3.35	2.20

[1] Equivalent on-tree returnns.

U.S. GRAPEFRUIT: TRENDS AND OUTLOOK

by
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and
Andrew A. Duymovic

Abstract: Total grapefruit production is expected to increase in the years ahead as both bearing acreage and yield continue to rise. Utilization of grapefruit has changed greatly, reflecting changes in both domestic and foreign markets. Exports are likely to continue to increase. Larger per capita grapefruit consumption, mainly frozen concentrated and chilled juice, is expected in the years ahead while fresh consumption likely will remain steady. Average on-tree returns for grapefruit have fluctuated sharply from year to year, but over the time there has been an upward trend.

KEYWORDS: Fresh grapefruit, processed grapefruit, production, acreage, yield, utilization, exports, consumption, prices.

Grapefruit is the second leading citrus crop in the United States, with a farm value of $158.3 million in 1974/75. Although the total value is relatively small compared with such leading fruits as apples, oranges, and grapes, the grapefruit industry has undergone much the same changes as the other leading fruits. The industry has been characterized by a rapid expansion in supply, and significant changes in demand for grapefruit products. This article reviews these changing conditions during the past two decades, and to some measure, considers those changes as a basis for assessing industry prospects.

Expansion in Acreage and Production

Total bearing acreage of grapefruit trees in the United States reached a peak of approximately 173,600 acres in 1974/75, an increase of 16 percent from the mid-1950's. Florida dominates with two-thirds of the total U.S. bearing acreage, down from three-fourths in 1954/55. Florida's bearing acreage reached a peak of 112,400 acres in 1956/57 but was cut back by a freeze in 1957/58 to 95,000 acres. Another freeze in December 1962 caused a further decline to 83,000 acres in 1963/64. With extensive new plantings following the two freezes, particularly the one in 1962, bearing acreage has increased steadily each year and reached a record of 115,700 acres in the 1973/74 season.

Texas, the second major grapefruit producing State, shows an irregular trend in bearing acreage of grapefruit trees. As a consequence of the severe 1951 freeze, bearing acreage was virtually wiped out, dropping to 17,900 acres from 56,000 acres in the previous year. Thereafter, Texas had a steady expansion to a peak of 45,300 acres in 1961/62. Following another severe freeze in 1962/63, the bearing acreage was reduced to 35,000 acres. A recent tree survey indicates that the total bearing acreage was 33,100 acres as of January 1, 1975, down from the high of 45,000 acres recorded in 1968/69. The decrease was mainly caused by a hard freeze in December 1973.

Although California and Arizona are two relatively small grapefruit producing States, the rate of increase in bearing acreage of grapefruit trees has been greater than for Florida and Texas. California's bearing acreage has trended upward to 15,800 acres in 1974/75, compared with only 8,200 acres in 1954/55. However, the rate of increase in bearing acreage in Arizona is not as rapid as California, but it has increased 55 percent since 1954/55.

The expansion in the bearing acreage of grapefruit trees during the last several years can be traced to several factors. The heavy plantings during the 1960's replaced trees damaged by the severe freezes in Florida and Texas in 1962. Higher grower prices also served as an important incentive. In addition, the greater consumer acceptance of processed grapefruit items also stimulated plantings. Institutional factors were also important

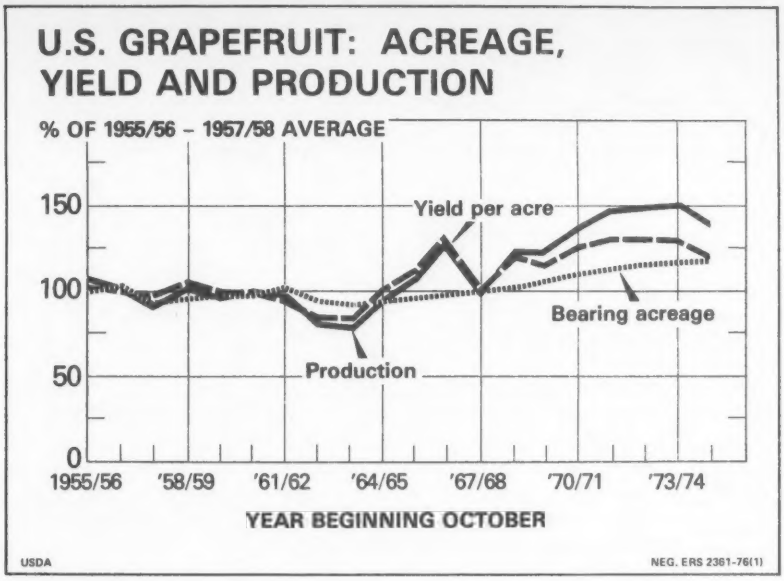

Figure 1

since there were indications that some investments in citrus groves were used as tax shelters for nonfarm investors prior to the enactment of the 1969 tax reform law. Immediately after the 1969 tax reform law was enacted, the rate of new plantings of grapefruit trees declined.

In view of the current nonbearing acreage of young grapefruit trees, bearing acreage is expected to continue to increase in the years ahead. Gains will be faster in Texas than in the other producing States as large plantings of the new variety "Star Ruby" and other varieties in recent years gradually come into bearing. The expansion of bearing acreage in Florida may taper off some during the later 1970's because of continued urbanization. Since almost one-third of total grapefruit acreage in California is still nonbearing, bearing acreage there will also increase in the years ahead.

With the increase in bearing acreage and continued improvement in technology, management, and cultural practices, U.S. grapefruit production has increased 40 percent from the 1955/57 average to the 1973/75 average. During the mid-1950's and early 1960's, production fluctuated between 1.6 and 1.9 million tons, until the 1962/63 season when severe freezes in Florida and Texas caused a decline in total production of 18 percent from the previous season to 1.43 million tons. A further decline to 1.38 million tons—lowest in two decades—was recorded the following season. However, recovery since 1963/64 has been dramatic. A record U.S. crop of 2.7 million tons was produced in the 1973/74 season, and this is expected to be surpassed by the 1975/76 crop. Figure 2 shows grapefruit production by the four major producing States from 1955/56 to 1974/75.

The increase in U.S. grapefruit production over the years was not due entirely to the increase in bearing acreage, but also due to the increase in yield per acre as well. Over the last 20 years, U.S. grapefruit yield per acre fluctuated from the low of 10 tons in 1963/64 to the high of 15.7 tons in both 1966/67 and 1971/72. Greatest variations occurred as a result of weather.

Yield per acre trended upward in Florida and was generally higher than in the other three producing States. During the last 20 years Florida grapefruit yield reached a record high of 21.3 tons per acre in 1966/67, up from the low of 13.3 tons in 1954/55. In recent seasons yield has remained relatively stable at 17 tons per acre. Yield per acre in Texas did not exceed 10 tons until 1970/71. The fluctuations in yield per acre were generally small in California where weather conditions are more stable. There is no apparent trend pattern on yield per acre in Arizona.

With continued improvement in technology and cultural practices, and more trees planted per acre, yield per acre is expected to continue to rise. Thus, combined with the continued increase in bearing acreage, larger grapefruit output undoubtedly can be expected in the years ahead in the absence of

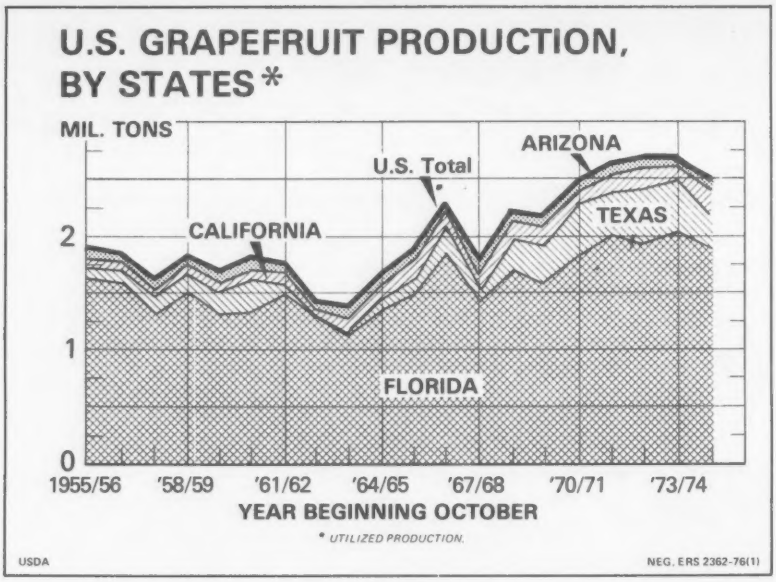

Figure 2

severe weather. While a continued increase in grapefruit production can be expected in Florida, the rate of increase will not be as rapid as that in the early 1970's. The recent larger plantings in Texas of the Star Ruby and other varieties likely will lead to substantial increases in grapefruit output in the years ahead. Production in Arizona and California will also increase somewhat, although the gains are likely to be relatively small.

Shifts in the Domestic Market

Striking shifts have occurred in the grapefruit market over the last 20 years. Although sales for fresh market went up approximately 13 percent, the share of total grapefruit sold fresh has been declining steadily. Comparing the 1956/58 average with the 1973/75 average, the proportion of grapefruit sales for fresh use declined from 52 to 44 percent.

Grapefruit sales for processing use have trended upward and now represent approximately three-fifths of the market, versus a little less than half in the late 1950's. Processing use includes frozen, chilled, and canned, but there have been shifts in the relative importance among these items. Data on the utilization for these three products are available only for Florida, which produces approximately 75 to 80 percent of the U.S. grapefruit crop, and accounts for 80 percent of processed grapefruit. Figure 3 shows the relative changes within the processed grapefruit products during the last 20 years.

The increase in consumption for processed fruit is expected to continue in the years ahead as the convenience aspects appeal to the more affluent buyers. Consequently, processing grapefruit will continue to increase its share of the grapefruit market. In addition, the prospective improvement in technology and development of new products could further enhance the utilization of grapefruit for processing. Thus, even though total grapefruit output is expected to increase in the years ahead, the proportion sold fresh is likely to continue to decline. However, grapefruit sales for fresh market will increase in absolute terms.

Among processing uses, a larger proportion of grapefruit likely will be used for frozen concentrated and chilled grapefruit juices; about the same amount will go for chilled grapefruit sections and salad; while use in other processed products such as canned juice may continue to decline somewhat.

Export Market Strong

World production of grapefruit has been expanding rapidly during the last two decades. The United States is the leading producer, but its share of the world grapefruit output has dropped from approximately 90 percent in the mid-1950's to 75 percent in recent years as other countries have expanded production, improved quality, and

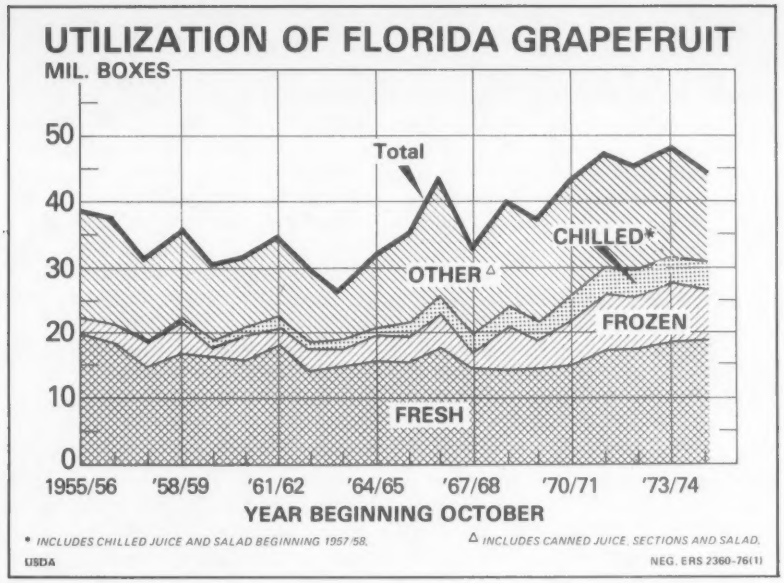

Figure 3

improved methods of marketing. Comparing the 1955/57 average with the 1972/74 average, foreign production of grapefruit increased almost five times, while the U.S. production increased only 50 percent. Countries such as Israel, Argentina, South Africa, and Cyprus have had tremendous increases since the mid-1950's.

Although rising production around the world has intensified competition for U.S. grapefruit in the world markets, our exports of fresh grapefruit have increased dramatically during the last 20 years from 2.2 million boxes (80 pounds per box) in 1955/56 to 6.3 million in 1974/75. This was mainly attributed to a substantial increase in shipments to

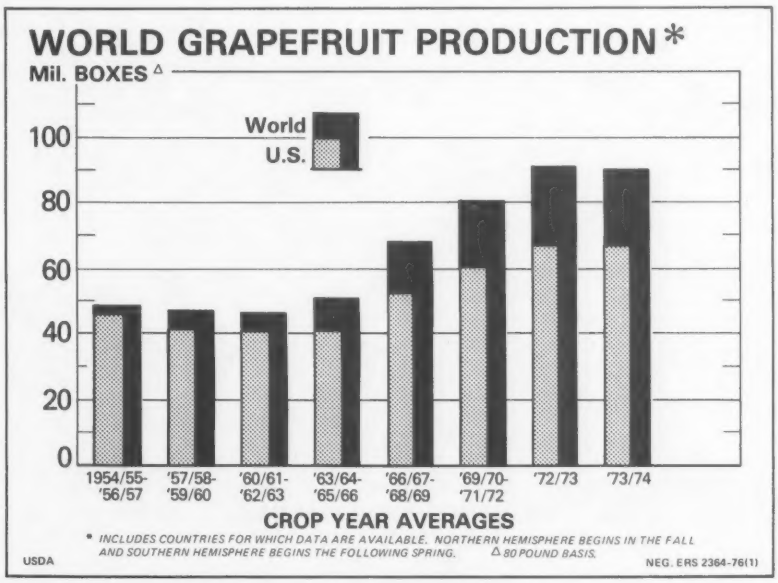

Figure 4

Japan, which has now replaced Canada as our leading export market. After Japan adopted a liberalized trade policy toward fresh grapefruit on June 30, 1971, our total exports almost doubled from 2.7 to 5 million boxes between 1970/71 and 1971/72 and hit a record of 6.5 million boxes in the 1973/74 season. In recent years, approximately one-tenth of our grapefruit crop has been exported. Exports to Japan reached a record 4.3 million boxes in 1973/74, accounting for two-thirds of our total grapefruit exports.

Exports of fresh grapefruit to Canada in recent years, at 1.5 million boxes, were almost the same as in the mid-1950's. Our sales have trended downward since a record 2.6 million boxes were exported in 1968/69. Canada now accounts for approximately one-fourth of our total grapefruit exports compared with almost three-fourths in the mid-1950's mainly because of sharp increase in exports to Japan.

The substantial increases in grapefruit production in the Mediterranean countries have affected our exports to the European market. Israel and Cyprus not only produce a high quality grapefruit, but their export prices under the government subsidy program are generally substantially lower. In addition, the European Community (EC) has developed a complex tariff structure in which different countries or groups of countries pay different tariff rates depending on the concessions that the EC has granted. Israel, a major U.S. competitor in the West European market, is subject to a preferential tariff of 0.8 percent, compared with a rate of 4 percent on grapefruit imported from the United States. As a consequence, our grapefruit exports to Europe have decreased from an annual average of 775,000 boxes in 1961-65 to 671,000 boxes in 1971-75 (figure 5).

Canada is still our leading market for two major processed grapefruit items—canned juice and frozen concentrated juice. Europe is our principal outlet for canned concentrated grapefruit juice (hot pack), taking more than half of the total exports. Table 1 indicates our exports of processed grapefruit products for the period 1955/56 through 1974/75.

The outlook for fresh grapefruit exports is promising, although the U.S. faces increasingly stiff competition in Western Europe from the Mediterranean producing countries. However, the opening of our fresh grapefruit markets in East Germany and Poland could potentially enhance our exports there. Also, the increases in exports to Japan are likely to continue as long as tariff and nontariff barriers are not imposed. Increasing competition from the developing countries such as Argentina and Cuba could reduce our shipments to Canada.

Exports of our processed grapefruit juice are also expected to expand in the years ahead. Israel, our principal competitor in foreign markets, relies most heavily on the fresh market. The United States is not only producing more grapefruit than any other country, but is the world's largest processor. Higher consumer incomes, increasing

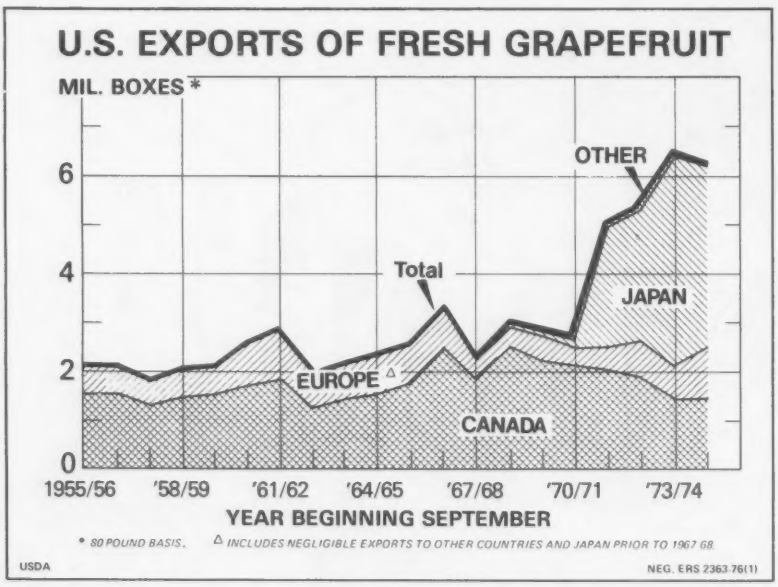

Figure 5

Table 1—U.S. Exports of processed grapefruit products

Crop year[1]	Grapefruit juice		
	Frozen concentrate	Single strength	Canned concentrate
	1,000 gallons	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*
1955/56	70	6,583	70
1956/57	93	6,339	113
1957/58	151	5,067	134
1958/59	161	5,380	189
1959/60	134	4,726	145
1960/61	193	5,999	272
1961/62	264	7,360	173
1962/63	193	5,631	138
1963/64	181	2,757	185
1964/65	201	4,186	192
1965/66	251	3,109	165
1966/67	284	5,358	153
1967/68	355	4,472	188
1968/69	728	5,226	206
1969/70	913	6,049	360
1970/71	952	5,119	276
1971/72	1,045	4,956	288
1972/73	1,461	4,857	344
1973/74	1,155	4,965	310
1974/75	1,214	4,850	213

[1] Year beginning November 1.

awareness and acceptance of grapefruit products, and improved storage and distribution systems abroad are expected to contribute to larger exports. Furthermore, promotion for processed grapefruit products abroad could further increase our exports.

Trends In Per Capita Consumption

Annual per capita grapefruit consumption, fresh and processed combined on a fresh weight equivalent basis, showed a generally erratic trend during the last two decades. Consumption remained at approximately 17 pounds in the mid-1950's and then steadily declined to 11.5 pounds in 1962/63 when freeze damage resulted in the lowest production since 1939/40. Thereafter, consumption gradually recovered to a record high of 21 pounds in 1972/73 and has remained relatively stable at that level since.

The increase over the years has been in processed consumption—from 7.8 pounds in 1956/58 to 12.3 pounds in 1973/75, increasing from approximately 44 to 59 percent of total per capita grapefruit consumption on a fresh equivalent basis. In contrast, consumption of fresh grapefruit has decreased one-fifth from 10.1 pounds in the 1956/58 average to 8.4 pounds in 1973/75. The rise in per capita processed grapefruit consumption over the past two decades was led entirely by the increases in juices.

Within the processed items, per capita consumption has changed significantly during the last two decades. Figure 6 shows the relative changes in per capita grapefruit consumption.

The shift to processed grapefruit consumption is closely associated with changes in consumer taste and preferences and living habits. Consumers are constantly seeking foods that are convenient and

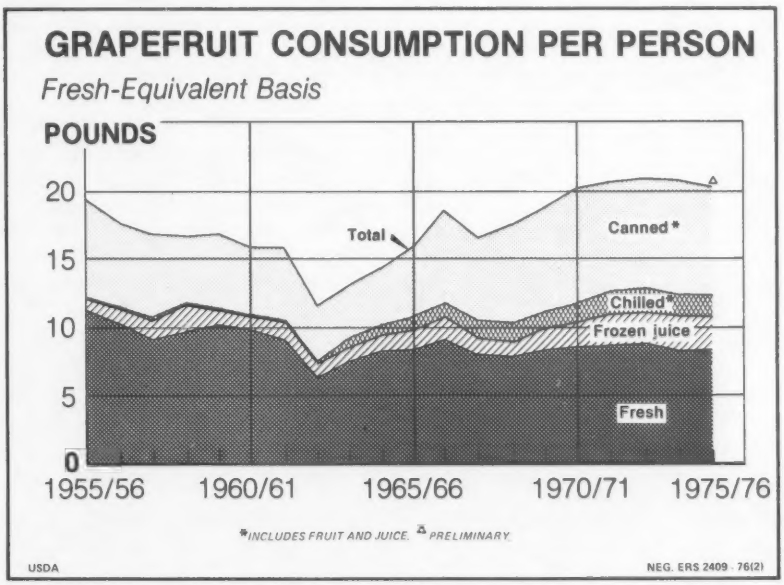

Figure 6

time saving. Processed grapefruit are both, plus they enjoy year-round availability and easily substitute for fresh products. In addition, the great increase in chilled grapefruit juice can partly be attributed to mass merchandising through chain store dairy cases. Futhermore, the renewed consumer interest in nutrition and diet foods contributed to the resurgence in per capita canned grapefruit juice consumption.

The total demand for grapefruit will increase in the years ahead due mainly to the population growth and continued increase in disposable personal income, but civilian per capita consumption is not likely to increase significantly from current levels. Among the grapefruit items, per capita consumption of canned juice will continue as a leading item with a slight decline from the current level. Frozen concentrated grapefruit juice consumption is likely to gain in importance. Because of convenience, the rate of increase in per capita chilled grapefruit juice consumption is expected to surpass that of frozen concentrated grapefruit juice. Consumption of other minor processed grapefruit products will probably remain insignificant. With per capita processed grapefruit product consumption expected to increase, per capita fresh consumption is not likely to change significantly from the current level.

Grower Prices

Annual average on-tree grower returns for grapefruit are closely tied to production. However, supplies of competing fruits—and demand factors such as general economic activity here and abroad related to disposable personal income, unemployment, rate of inflation, exports, and population growth—also influence grapefruit prices. Regional differences in grower returns (on-tree) are due mainly to crop size, variety, quality, and utilization.

During the last two decades, on-tree returns for grapefruit reached a record high in 1963/64 for all four producing States, reflecting a substantial decrease in output as a result of a hard freeze in December 1962 in Florida and Texas. U.S. grapefruit prices for all uses averaged $2.20 per box in 1963/64, compared with only $0.67 in 1955/56. However, grapefruit prices declined as production gradually recovered. Another freeze which hit Florida and Texas in the 1967/68 season caused prices to rise substantially above the previous season's levels. During recent years, prices have remained relatively high, in part influenced by the high rate of inflation. Comparing the 1956/58 average with the 1973/75 average, grapefruit prices received by growers for all sales (fresh and processing) doubled.

There are large differences among producing States with respect to the level of on-tree grapefruit prices. Florida grapefruit prices for fresh market are generally higher than those of Texas fresh grapefruit. A possible explanation is that Texas grapefruit have a limited marketing area and Florida grapefruit are available for longer periods than those from Texas. However, prices for California fresh grapefruit are generally above Florida's levels. The principal reason is a larger share of California's fresh grapefruit is marketed during the summer which is off-season for Florida grapefruit shippers. Thus, the lesser competition and a small quantity of grapefruit available for fresh market contribute to higher prices for California fresh grapefruit. The marketing pattern for Arizona fresh grapefruit is generally similar to California and its prices move with those of California.

In general, grapefruit on-tree returns for processing use are substantially lower than for fresh market. Florida grapefruit prices for processing use are higher than those from other producing States due mainly to stronger processor demand. On the other hand, grapefruit prices for processing use in Arizona and California are very low because grapefruit used for processing are generally considered as little more than a salvage operations. However, in Texas, a relatively large quantity of grapefruit goes to processing outlets, but packer demand is still not very significant. Consequently, Texas grapefruit prices for processing use have generally been below Florida's level during the last two decades. But there was a marked similarity in the movement of on-tree returns between fresh market and processing use for all producing States.

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